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INTERNATIONAL

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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,573 PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1974 Established 1887

The Tower of Pisa Contest Fizzles

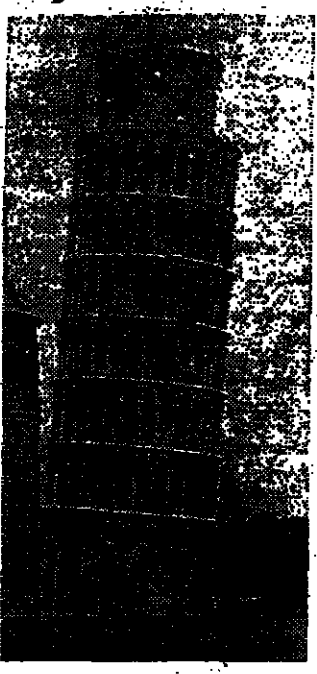
Italian Ministry Rejects All Plans on Halting Tilt

ROME, Nov. 26 (AP).—The Italian Works Ministry announced today that an international contest for proposals to stop the Tower of Pisa from leaning has ended after two weeks with no workable plan submitted.

The announcement said a mission of experts turned in all the projects entered the contest from architects and engineers from three continents.

The tower of Pisa stands on a soft ground and emergency support is stored nearby because of the possibility that the tower will suddenly worsen. There were good ideas in the projects but they were not enough, said Giovanni Travaglini, the president of the commission.

He decided to go into details. The rules for the contest required that the project stabilize the tower without straightening it and that



whatever work would be done would leave no marks on the tower or the square of Miracles, in which it stands.

Mr. Travaglini said the ex-

perts would meet again next month.

"We can try to work out a solution ourselves and contact the authors of some of the projects to see whether we can borrow various parts of their proposals and combine them," Mr. Travaglini said. "We have ample freedom to decide what we deem best."

Italian authorities have been moving slowly on the tower question. It took the Public Works Ministry four years before it published rules for the contest. In 1972, after parliament gave it the authority, the tower was closed to the public. It took 178 days to complete it, in 1982. At the time, the tower was already 4 feet 4 inches off center. Its tilt is now 17 feet and it increases each year.

The tower is 179 feet high and weighs 14,000 tons.

The equipment for an emergency operation is in a nearby building for quick installation if the tower should register a sudden worsening of the tilt.

The emergency equipment includes huge iron rings, pylons and iron cables to support the tower.

Waldheim Sees UN Golan Unit Extension

JERUSALEM, Nov. 26 (UPI).

—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim told Israeli leaders today he expects Syria to renew the mandate of the UN forces on the Golan Heights policing the cease-fire.

Mr. Waldheim made the comment on emerging from a 90-minute meeting with Prime Minister Golda Meir and other Israeli leaders. He termed the session "a very constructive conversation and I was very satisfied."

Mr. Waldheim arrived in Israel from Syria, where he held a meeting with President Hafez al-Assad.

"I informed the Prime Minister that I expect the mandate will be extended," he said. "In the light of talks I had with President Assad, I expect an extension of the mandate."

No Changes Seen

The six-month mandate of the UN Disengagement Observation Force would expire on Saturday without a renewal. Israeli leaders have said that they would regard a Syrian failure to renew the mandate as a hostile act.

Israeli forces are maintaining an alert on the Golan Heights. The alert began on Nov. 14 in response to what military sources described as suspicious Syrian moves.

Mr. Waldheim said he will report to the Security Council on his Middle East tour when the council meets on the mandate question later this week. Mr. Waldheim is scheduled to go to Egypt tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry announced that Foreign Minister Yigal Allon will go to Washington on Dec. 9 at the invitation of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for a "continued examination of prospects for a lasting peace."



ON THE WAY OUT—Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka leaves official residence in Tokyo after his resignation.

Financial Dealings in Question

Tanaka Resigns as Premier; Succession Battle Under Way

By Edward Schumacher

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (WP).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka today announced his resignation, which had been expected for almost a month.

"As a man in the supreme post of the nation's administration, I deeply feel the political and moral responsibility for the current political confusion which has resulted from my personal problems," he said in a statement handed to the vice-president of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, Shibusawa Shuntarō, and three other party leaders.

Mr. Tanaka went to party headquarters immediately to meet with Liberal Democratic members of the Diet (parliament) and then with party leaders, who already were debating ways to select Mr. Tanaka's successor.

The outgoing Premier was expected to stay in office until the party's Diet members and provincial representatives approved a successor.

Leading Candidates

Faction leaders were bargaining to strengthen their power as the two leading candidates, Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira, and former finance minister Takeo Fukuda, maneuvered to succeed Mr. Tanaka as president of the party. By tradition, a ruling party's president becomes premier.

The polarization between Mr. Ohira and Mr. Fukuda could make the succession fight a long one, although party leaders hoped to forestall a drawn-out feud by choosing a successor within the next week. Many observers expect the fight to last until about Dec. 10, when the Diet is scheduled to meet in extraordinary session to approve a supplementary national budget.

According to an associate, Mr. Tanaka decided more than a week ago to resign, but delayed his announcement until after last week's visit of President Ford. The visit was regarded as having assured Mr. Tanaka's place in history as the first premier to meet an incumbent American president on Japanese soil. As an act of "diplomatic courtesy," Mr. Tanaka delayed his announcement until Mr. Ford had returned to the United States, aides said.

The immediate cause of Mr. Tanaka's resignation was a magazine article last month that raised a series of questions about his personal financial dealings while in public office. Mr. Tanaka is a self-made man, having risen from status as a farmer's son to become a wealthy construction magnate.

Windfall Plans

"I eventually plan to make clear the truth and seek the understanding of the people," he said in a statement. However, he has made no specific commitment on when and how he plans to do that.

The National Tax Office has been investigating Mr. Tanaka's finances and opposition parties have vowed to hold a parliamentary hearing at which his friends and associates will be publicly questioned.

Informed sources said that the fear of further revelations, as well as the wranglings of his family, finally persuaded Mr. Tanaka to resign.

"I have not rested even a day since I left my native home with nothing in my possession," Mr. Tanaka said today. "I have continued to work in earnest and I am filled with deep emotion."

"But this is only a problem concerning myself as an individual. The fact that misman-

Moscow Refuses Troop Pullback At China Border

By Peter Osnes

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (WP).—Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev today firmly rejected Chinese demands for a withdrawal of Soviet forces from disputed frontier areas as a precondition to normalizing relations between the two countries.

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks had the effect of nullifying China's offer earlier this month of a nonaggression pact, which Peking linked to the troop pullback. Despite some softening of rhetoric, the current exchange of Sino-Soviet positions, Western analysts here believe, has underscored differences rather than narrowed them.

"Peking declares outright," Mr. Brezhnev said during a speech in Ulan Bator, the capital of Outer Mongolia, "that it will agree to talks on border questions only after its demand concerning the so-called 'disputed areas' is met. It is quite obvious, comrades, that such a position is absolutely unacceptable and we reject it."

Unreservedly Optimistic

Mr. Brezhnev also spoke of last weekend's meeting with President Ford and was unreservedly optimistic about the prospects for reaching an agreement with the United States on the limitation of strategic arms.

According to the translation of the speech supplied by Tass, the government press agency, Mr. Brezhnev said:

"We agree with President Ford that, in the nearest months to come, work will be concluded on an agreement on this question. He added that 'the course toward improving Soviet-American relations that has taken shape in recent years has been confirmed and developed further.'"

The certainty with which Mr. Brezhnev apparently spoke surprised some observers here, since it commits the Soviet Union to the success of negotiations that are still highly complicated, despite the reported "breakthroughs" of the weekend talks.

In a separate section on the Middle East, Mr. Brezhnev indirectly criticized the United States, Israel, he said, pursues its "brazen provocative policy... with obvious support from outside."

More Talks Held in China By Kissinger

Peking Leaders Said To Write to Nixon

PEKING, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today met for the fourth time with Chinese leaders in 24 hours and U.S. officials disclosed that the Chinese leadership has been in contact with former President Richard Nixon since his resignation.

Both Mr. Kissinger and Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping hinted that Mr. Kissinger soon would invite one of Mao Tse-tung's top aides to Washington for the first time. The hints came in offhand remarks during Mr. Kissinger's talks with Mr. Teng and Foreign Minister Chiao Guo-hua.

U.S. officials said Peking leaders have sent at least two letters to Mr. Nixon since his Aug. 9 resignation of the presidency. The contents of the letters and whether Mr. Nixon replied were not immediately revealed.

Nixon Toasted

Mr. Nixon's reputation has not suffered here because of the Watergate scandal that led to his resignation. Mr. Chiao singled out the former president by name in a toast at last night's state banquet for Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Chiao called the "pioneering role of Richard M. Nixon" in reopening relations with China three years ago.

Explaining the change-over from Mr. Nixon to President Ford has been one of Mr. Kissinger's tasks in his talks with Mr. Chiao and Mr. Teng. Mr. Kissinger has said that U.S. policy toward China under Mr. Ford is the same as it had been under Mr. Nixon and the Chinese have applauded that assertion.

The other side of the negotiating table was changed, too. Gone was aging Premier Chou En-lai, who handled most of the negotiations on Mr. Kissinger's six previous visits to Peking.

Mr. Kissinger saw Mr. Chou for a half-hour yesterday after his arrival, but the meeting was held in a hospital, and little of diplomatic substance was discussed. Mr. Kissinger was not expected to see Mr. Chou again before his departure on Friday.

There was no word whether Mr. Kissinger would see Chairman Mao.

Seeks to Reassure French in TV Speech

Giscard Stands Firm on Economic Policy

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today said the nation tonight that he did not change his economic policy under pressure.

A solemn television speech aimed to reassure the public. Giscard d'Estaing said that he had the means to deal with both inflation and unemployment. And in a clear reference to the current wave of strikes, he said that the present policy would not be reversed.

President must be able to survive and maintain a policy of a certain period," he said. "I cannot permit myself, like others, the luxury of changing with the wind."

In a grave tone throughout the 25-minute speech, he sought to convince the nation that the current social and economic difficulties were working. Recent years have shown a stiff drop in confidence in present policy, Giscard d'Estaing blamed energy crisis for much of the trouble, but undecided it was a "period of difficulty," not a "great crisis or depression."

He said that France had means to continue industrial production, but that it would be "reduced rates."

He said the increase in oil prices united to an added tax on national revenues of 35 billion francs (\$1.5 billion) this year, or 2,000 additional francs family.

Pledge on Inflation

Though he spoke almost exclusively of economics, it was a political speech. The president's action—or inaction—has been held responsible for the drop in the polls and the drop in press criticism.

The president remains the nation's primary figure, said, using that it would be "a great loss" if he were to go under 1 per cent a day; it is now running about 2 per cent a year. Although this increasing unemployment, Giscard d'Estaing said that the monetary reserves, "pay accumulated," would be used to launch the economy again in the right time.

He said an "unprecedented effort" which he did not detail—would be made to reorganize the French automobile industry, which is in serious trouble. Yesterday Citroën laid off 2,700 workers, reflecting a drop of 20 per cent in sales over last year. Renault announced layoffs the week before.

The question of what he called "maintaining full employment in a period of only moderate growth" was a key theme of his speech.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing did not mention striking workers, such as those in the postal service and the state-owned television system. Referring to last week's bitter "one-day" national strike, he said that "it didn't measure up to expectations—I said to myself that you didn't want to aggravate our present economic difficulties."

The President cited the reforms

Lebanon Shelling

BEIRUT, Nov. 26 (AP).—Israeli

gunners today shelled several areas on the Lebanese border, reports from south Lebanon said.

The 20-minute shelling was concentrated around the villages of Mithra, al-Khiam and Dheiriyah, and the Hasbani River, the reports said.

No casualties were reported. It was the first shelling since Nov. 13.

U.S. Achieved Trade Surplus For October

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).

A large increase in foreign purchases of U.S. machinery and transport equipment helped give the United States a trade surplus in October, the first in six months, the Department of Commerce reported today. The surplus amounted to \$29 million.

Although the surplus was small in terms of total U.S. trade with other nations, it was a welcome development after months of heavy trade deficits because of the high cost of importing oil.

Both exports and imports increased during October. Exports rose 6.5 per cent to nearly \$8.7 billion and imports increased 1.4 per cent to slightly more than \$8.6 billion.

For the year, U.S. trade shows a deficit of more than \$23 billion, due almost entirely to the 400-per-cent increase in the price of oil during the past year.

First Surplus Since April

The October surplus compared with a deficit in September of \$22 million and was the first surplus since April, when it reached nearly \$83 million.

Imports of crude oil and other petroleum products rose 6.5 per cent last month to \$2.1 billion as actual barrels imported rose to 191.8 million from 178.1 million in September.

Preliminary Department of Commerce information indicated the surge in exports chiefly reflected a big rise in shipments abroad of transport equipment.

Explaining Weapons-Curb Accord

Ford Says Brezhnev Fears Wild Arms Race

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI).—President Ford today told congressional leaders today that Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev agreed to a tentative limit on offensive nuclear weapons because the Soviet leader "is concerned about a wild arms race."

The agreed ceiling on numbers of such weapons, reported to be fewer than 2,500 for each side, "provides adequate security for both of us," the President told top Democratic and Republican legislators during an 85-minute White House meeting.

Mr. Ford's statements were relayed to reporters by White House press secretary Ronald Nessen. The President returned Sunday night from the Vladivostok meeting with Mr. Brezhnev.

Mr. Ford said that the "rigid ceiling" on both the U.S. and Soviet arsenal of nuclear bombs and missiles was "less than the Russians had planned and slightly above what the Americans were planning."

The President, according to Mr. Nessen, said "a cap" now has been put on the East-West arms race.

Responsible Accord

He said that the agreement was "responsible" and had been approved by Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Participants in the meeting said that the President was applauded by the congressional leaders. A legislator said that he was impressed with the approval of the Pentagon chiefs and reported a generally "very favorable" reaction from his colleagues.

However, there were some rumbles of criticism and discontent from congressional critics of U.S.-Soviet negotiations.

While those who attended the meeting were enjoined to secrecy about the numerical limits, pending receipt of a Soviet written statement detailing the oral accord, a participant, Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., confirmed a report that the ceiling was somewhat below 2,500 delivery systems (missiles or bombers) for each side.

Sen. Thurmond told reporters after the meeting that he believed the Senate would ratify the agreement, which would run through 1985.

He said that the American side "probably did not get everything" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Gaullist Pressures Are Cited

Schmidt Called Disappointed In Relationship With Giscard

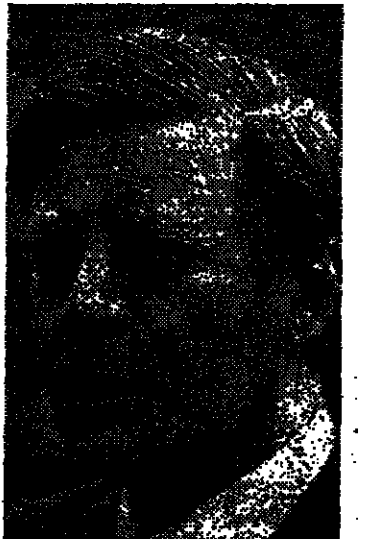
By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Nov. 26 (UPI).—Official sources here say that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has reluctantly concluded that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France does not have sufficient domestic political support to join West Germany in bold moves to strengthen European unity and the Atlantic alliance.

The Chancellor, who knows the President well from the days when both were finance ministers, was said to have believed when they both came to power last spring that their friendship gave them an opportunity for international accomplishments.

Mr. Schmidt reportedly thought they could work together to overcome frictions between Western Europe and the United States and get the movement toward European unity going again.

The Chancellor still talks with



Helmut Schmidt

Ford Asks Cuts but Will Let Budget Go Over \$300 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).

Abandoning his quest for a federal budget under \$300 billion, President Ford proposed \$4.6 billion in spending cuts today but said further cuts would be unwise at this time.

In a message to Congress, Mr. Ford did not detail his reasons for feeling that further cuts in the budget submitted by former president Richard Nixon in January would be unwise. But he seemed to acknowledge that they could have an adverse effect on the already weakening economy.

Altogether, Mr. Ford proposed 148 separate actions affecting federal spending plans for the 1975 fiscal year that began July 1. All but 11 would require congressional approval.

Under Mr. Ford's revised budget, federal outlays in fiscal 1975 would total \$302.3 billion, compared to his original goal of just under \$300 billion.

Of the \$4.6 billion in reductions urged by Mr. Ford, the biggest chunk, \$1.7 billion, would come from programs administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Other major cutbacks included: Veterans Administration, \$1.1 bil-

Britain Asks France to Delay Schedule of Channel Tunnel

LONDON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).

Britain has asked France to consider delaying the timetable for building a Channel rail tunnel linking the two countries, Environment Secretary Anthony Mason announced in Parliament today.

The minister said that he had initially proposed to Britain's role in the project, the government and two private companies, that they should use early negotiations of the deal arrangements.

Mr. Mason stressed that the decision on whether to go ahead with the 39-mile tunnel—most of which is to be built in French territory—was a matter for the French government and that the British government's move sought to prevent the project from being delayed by default.

After trial borings and research, France and Britain are to ratify a Channel treaty by 1977 and then proceed to the third phase—starting main construction in 1978 with an expected 1980 completion date.

Mr. Croxall said that revised cost estimates of the high-speed rail link between London and the proposed Channel tunnel station at Cherbourg near England's south coast, had risen from the 1972 figure of \$120 million (\$275 million) to \$275 million (\$600 million) at May, 1974, prices.

"It is out of the question that the government should approve or finance an investment of this magnitude," Mr. Croxall said. He added that renegotiation would enable alternative, lower-cost rail links to be examined before any decision was made to build the tunnel.

"In this situation it is clearly now impracticable for us to adhere to the previous timetable for decisions on the main tunnel project, which were due to be taken in the summer of next year," Mr. Croxall added.

MIR Leader Slain, Others Take Refuge

Chilean Regime Breaking Leftist Guerrillas

By Joseph Novitski

SANTIAGO, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Chile's Revolutionary Left Movement, a clandestine guerrilla group which led internal resistance to the military junta here, is being put out of action, in a ferocious campaign by government intelligence services.

Since the underground battle between the junta and the MIR, as the nationwide group is known, entered its hottest phase early this month, the MIR's leader has been killed and an unknown number of activists have been

arrested. More than 30 revolutionaries have sought asylum in foreign embassies, abandoning the battle in a move that has no recent precedent in other South American countries where clandestine groups have fought military dictatorships.

According to the sketchy evidence, Chilean internal intelligence services have been following every lead to detain and interrogate people with any connection to MIR members. This tactic, used several years ago against Brazilian urban guerrilla groups, tends to spread fear

among possible supporters, sympathizers or family relations, cutting them off from the guerrillas.

Nonactivists held Church groups in relief work among political prisoners have noted an increase in the number of detentions of nonactivists: family members, former school friends and men and women suspected of having sheltered MIR members. There have been no proven reports of torture being used in the interrogations of nonactivists.

But church groups and foreign observers believe that interrogators use torture in questioning activists.

The Revolutionary Left Movement grew from a group of student radicals at a private university in the southern city of Concepcion. It was a clandestine guerrilla group in the late 1960s and emerged as a leftist party under the late President Salvador Allende, although it never joined his government.

Since the military coup in which Mr. Allende died and his government was swept away 14 months ago, the MIR had been announcing abroad its plans for internal resistance. Inside Chile, the MIR publicly refused the offer of a truce that, it said, had come from the Chilean Air Force intelligence service.

There was a lull in October, apparently. Then on Nov. 1, a group of MIR guerrillas robbed a Santiago bank. It was the first known act of armed resistance.

Four days later, government forces surrounded a house in a working-class suburb here and killed Miguel Enriquez, the 30-year-old secretary-general of the movement.

The MIR swore that the fight would go on, but a few days after Mr. Enriquez died, another MIR leader, Humberto Sotomayor, sought political asylum at the Italian Embassy here. About 30 of 40 refugees in that embassy are believed to be MIR members, and diplomatic sources report that 22 more are in the Colombian Embassy.

Another MIR activist, a 26-year-old woman, Lumi Videla, was found dead inside the grounds of the Italian Embassy Nov. 3, provoking a judicial investigation. Italian diplomats told the police that the woman had not been among the refugees in that embassy the night before, and that her body appeared just inside the embassy fence during the nightly curfew, when only police and military patrols are allowed in the streets.

Anger and Dissatisfaction TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AP)—China reacted with "anger and dissatisfaction" to Mr. Brezhnev's rejection of its proposal for a nonaggression pact, Japanese reports from Peking said today.

Chinese sources described the rejection as a "manifestation of Soviet hegemony" which again revealed "territorial designs of the new czars," the reports said.

Brezhnev Rules Out Demand By Peking for Troop Pullback

(Continued from Page 1)

cede some legitimacy to China's territorial claims. That has been the principal obstacle to Sino-Soviet border negotiations and, apparently, it still is.

The Chinese contend that the present frontiers were set in "unequal treaties" imposed during the last century on a weak China by imperial Russia. In 1969, after border clashes, the two countries began intermittent negotiations that were suspended last summer.

On at least three occasions, the Russians have said that they favor a nonaggression treaty. But without settlement of the troop withdrawal and territorial claims questions, Western analysts and Soviet sources agree, no talk of any agreements has any validity.

To underscore its position, the Soviet Union today published the text of a telegram that was sent to China in response to its message marking the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution on Nov. 7.

"The presentation of all kinds of preliminary conditions," the Soviet cable said, "is a repetition of the former position of the leadership of the PRC (People's Republic of China) and of course does not furnish foundations for an understanding."

Although Mr. Brezhnev himself did not use strong language in his attack on China today, his host, Yumagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian Communist party, spared few adjectives in his denunciation.

"The anti-Soviet, anti-popular course of the Chinese leadership, which has completely broken with Marxism-Leninism," he said, "rests on great power chauvinism and hegemonistic ambitions."

Mr. Tsedenbal's remote, landlocked country is nominally independent, but closely adheres to the Soviet foreign policy line, particularly on matters relating to China. The occasion for the speeches was a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Mongolian Republic.

The command claimed "there exists a plot aimed at exerting pressure against the court during the trial" and said it would therefore "provide security protection at the court and surrounding areas."

The trial had been scheduled for Oct. 31, but was postponed at the last minute when opposition groups and police clashed.

SAIGON, Nov. 26 (AP)—The South Vietnamese government announced today that it will suppress a street demonstration planned to coincide with Thursday's trial of three opposition newspapers.

The commander of the Saigon military region made the announcement less than 24 hours after the predominantly Catholic anti-corruption movement publicized plans for a demonstration Thursday by between 10,000 and 20,000 Catholics, students, laborers and disabled veterans.

The movement said the participants would gather at a suburban Catholic church for a mass, then "march peacefully" on the downtown area, stopping for short vigils at several government buildings, including the presidential palace.

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CURIOUS COWS—Mrs. Henry Kissinger gets a laugh while at commune near Peking.

Ford Tells Top Congressmen Brezhnev Fears Arms Race

(Continued from Page 1)

that we wanted but they [both leaders] have put a cap on this situation."

The senator said that there was no provision made for on-site inspection to monitor the limit of land and submarine-launched missiles and bombers, but that the President reassured the legislators about U.S. ability to monitor Soviet compliance.

"Difficult and Tough" Senate Republican whip Robert Griffin, of Michigan, said that Mr. Ford characterized the talks as "difficult and tough," conceding that at times, he doubted an agreement was possible.

However, the President told the congressional leaders, according to his spokesman:

"It is my best judgment they are deeply concerned about the arms race. If we hadn't agreed to this, we would have had a new arms race of unbelievable cost."

"This gives them security and stability against us and we feel the same way. It provides adequate security for both of us."

"The agreement, besides setting a limit on total missiles and bombers, also puts a numerical ceiling on the number of missiles which are allowed to carry mul-

tiples independently targetable warheads (MIRVs).

Mr. Nissen said that the President also detailed an agreement reached at Vladivostok concerning modernization of weapons delivery systems, but he would not elaborate for newsmen.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said at a Vladivostok news conference Sunday that the arms limitation agreement does not halt any program now under way to develop weapons. Thus, the United States may continue work on the new generation of nuclear submarine called the Trident and the newest manned bomber, the B-1.

Older Models Removed Mr. Kissinger said that as these new weapons enter the U.S. arsenal, however, older models must be removed so that the limit is not exceeded.

Mr. Ford told participants at today's meeting that he and Mr. Brezhnev will exchange written messages in about a week to formalize their oral agreement, Mr. Nissen said.

Sen. Thurmond said that the Russians "don't live up to their agreements."

"I still have some reservations and I probably always will until they [the Russians] abandon their goal of world conquest," he said.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., told the Senate that he was "not convinced that it's in the hearts and minds of the Soviets to sit in a peaceful world with us."

He said that he was "disturbed... by the fact that we seem to be willing to give anything away, willing to do anything just to make the Soviets happy."

Sen. Goldwater, who did not attend the White House meeting, said this country had already "given away to the Soviets" a superiority in bombers, missiles and other such weapons.

W. Germans Hold 40 After Raids KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Nov. 26 (AP)—West German authorities stated today, raiding several cities today, rounding up about 40 persons suspected of belonging to or aiding "militant anarchist groups," the government's chief prosecutor said.

The raids, which reportedly took place without incident, were regarded as part of a recent government move against a possible resurgence of leftist extremist activity in the country.

Among those arrested was one of the lawyers for the Basler-Meinhof gang, Wolf-Dieter Reinhard, prosecutor Siegfried Buback said at a press conference. He was arrested on suspicion of being a member of a group that claimed responsibility for the death of a West Berlin radical, Ulrich Schmuckner, in early 1974, Mr. Buback said.

U.S. Warships Quit Persian Gulf WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI)—The aircraft carrier Constellation has returned to the Indian Ocean after less than two days of sailing in the Persian Gulf, the Pentagon said today.

The Constellation, accompanied by two guided missile destroyers, entered the gulf Sunday for what the Pentagon officially labeled a "routine deployment." Officials said that the last U.S. carrier visit there was in 1948.

Gierek in Finland HELSINKI, Nov. 26 (Reuters)—Polish party leader Edward Gierek flew here today for a four-day official visit to Finland, accompanied by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and 60 trade experts.

Tunis Mulls Hijackers' Fate, But Trial Is Believed Unlikely TUNIS, Nov. 26 (Reuters)—Tunisian authorities will take several days to decide the fate of four Arab guerrillas who hijacked a British airliner but it is not likely that they will face trial, for fear of reprisals, informed sources said today.

There are many elements to be taken into consideration and the government is likely to want to study all angles of the question first," they said.

One element is the fear that Tunisian diplomatic missions or interests abroad could be threatened with guerrilla reprisals, the sources said.

It is also considered unlikely that they will simply be released because of the certain outcry from foreign governments—especially that of West Germany—because a West German banker was killed on the jet by the men.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS. THE AMERICAN PRO-CATHEDRAL. ANNUAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE. November 28, at 11 p.m. DEAN ROBERT G. OLIVER, preaching. The proclamation of the President of the United States will be read by the Honorable KENNETH RUGER, Ambassador of the United States in France. AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS, 65 QUAI D'ORSAY 76. Offering to the American Aid Society.

Mo. Alma-Mareum, Dordogne. Bus: 63, 65, 66, 68.

IRA Ban Is Pressed

Security Tightened in Britain In Wake of New Terrorism

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Scotland Yard warned today of possible new bomb attacks while security forces posted armored cars at Gatwick Airport and some legislators demanded that terrorists be hanged.

The police issued a warning of possible new mailbox blasts like the three that injured 20 in busy sections of the British capital last night.

Troops in armored cars ringed Gatwick Airport, south of London, where the traffic is mainly package tours to the Continent. Vehicles were stopped and searched at roadblocks before being allowed in.

In Birmingham, where explosions in two crowded pubs last week killed 19 persons, many of them teen-agers, police experts showed tavern owners examples of sticks of gelignite and photographs of unexploded bombs and warned of their characteristic almond smell.

Since last week's blasts all customers at bars in downtown Birmingham have been searched before being admitted.

In the Irish Republic, the police reported finding a large hoard of firearms and explosives at a farmhouse at Gort, near the border with Northern Ireland, in County Donegal.

Demanders were growing in Britain for the resumption of capital punishment for convicted terrorists. The death penalty for murder was abolished in Britain in 1965 but remains in principle for treason.

The Labor government has proposed measures to deal with terrorist attacks, including special powers for the police to arrest suspected terrorists and deport citizens of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland, strict controls on persons arriving from Ireland and the outlawing of the Irish Republican Army.

The proposals, to be debated in Parliament Thursday, do not include capital punishment. More than 70 Conservatives in the 685-seat chamber are backing the demand for a return of hanging.

The bombings and consequent deaths and injuries have stirred feelings of revenge throughout Britain. Irish-owned bars and garages have been attacked with rocks or gasoline bombs. In Birmingham, a fire bomb was lobbed into a house where four young children were sleeping early today. Damage was slight and no one was injured.

In Durham, in northern England, a judge warned a jury not to be swayed by what he called "the present state of turmoil in Britain." He was summing up at the end of a trial of three Irishmen charged with murdering British Army Col. John Stevenson.

Shopkeeper Slain BELFAST, Nov. 26 (UPI)—A gunman slipped through a heavy security net in northwest Belfast today, broke into an antique shop and killed its owner at point-blank range, the police said.

The shopkeeper, a 34-year-old Protestant, was the 10th man killed in the district and the 11th in Belfast since Friday.

Earlier today, the victim of another shooting died in a hospital.

Mrs. Rockefeller Up, Regaining Strength NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller was walking around her hospital room today, showing signs of rapid recovery from her second mastectomy in six weeks, an official of the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center's Memorial Hospital reported.

Mrs. Rockefeller, 48, underwent yesterday a simple mastectomy removing her cancerous right breast. Her left breast was removed Oct. 17 in a more extensive operation.

Tunis Mulls Hijackers' Fate, But Trial Is Believed Unlikely TUNIS, Nov. 26 (Reuters)—Tunisian authorities will take several days to decide the fate of four Arab guerrillas who hijacked a British airliner but it is not likely that they will face trial, for fear of reprisals, informed sources said today.

There are many elements to be taken into consideration and the government is likely to want to study all angles of the question first," they said.

One element is the fear that Tunisian diplomatic missions or interests abroad could be threatened with guerrilla reprisals, the sources said.

It is also considered unlikely that they will simply be released because of the certain outcry from foreign governments—especially that of West Germany—because a West German banker was killed on the jet by the men.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS. THE AMERICAN PRO-CATHEDRAL. ANNUAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE. November 28, at 11 p.m. DEAN ROBERT G. OLIVER, preaching. The proclamation of the President of the United States will be read by the Honorable KENNETH RUGER, Ambassador of the United States in France. AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS, 65 QUAI D'ORSAY 76. Offering to the American Aid Society.

Mo. Alma-Mareum, Dordogne. Bus: 63, 65, 66, 68.

U.S. Warships Quit Persian Gulf WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI)—The aircraft carrier Constellation has returned to the Indian Ocean after less than two days of sailing in the Persian Gulf, the Pentagon said today.

The Constellation, accompanied by two guided missile destroyers, entered the gulf Sunday for what the Pentagon officially labeled a "routine deployment." Officials said that the last U.S. carrier visit there was in 1948.

Gierek in Finland HELSINKI, Nov. 26 (Reuters)—Polish party leader Edward Gierek flew here today for a four-day official visit to Finland, accompanied by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and 60 trade experts.

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pital of gunshot wounds in head, the police said. They he was found yesterday slumped behind the steering wheel of a car on a highway at Newbury, nine miles west of Bel-

U.S.-Chinese Trade Outlook Is Set Back TOKYO, Nov. 26 (NYT)—value of trade between China and the United States is going to be at least \$800 million less a year than expected as a result of cancellations and postponements by the Chinese of a set of grain and soybean purchases.

If present trade projections hold up, the value of the way trade will be on the order of \$950 million, a respectable per cent increase over 1973 far less than the \$1.25 billion forecast in June by the National Council for U.S.-China Trade.

In the view of some American officials who monitor the trade there is a real possibility that trade may go into decline next year.

Li Hsien-shen, a deputy premier who is thought to be in charge of economic policy, in Peking reportedly told a Japanese delegation last week that China was to wind up its agricultural purchases in the United States.

Main Export Is Food About 80 per cent of all American exports to China have been agricultural since trade resumed after President Richard Nixon's visit to China in 1972.

Strikingly, the total trade between China and the United States falls far short of the value of American trade this year with Taiwan, which is probably \$4 billion more than Hong Kong (more than \$2 billion).

The Chinese have made an attempt to explain the curbs on agricultural purchases. Their motives are not difficult to discern. By all accounts, current harvest in China has been a good one, which means that the need to buy has diminished. Further, there might be a surplus of grain.

A more general—and probably more urgent—reason is that China now seems to be experiencing foreign exchange problems as a result of the large trade deficit it has been running with the United States and Japan.

Schmidt Said To Be Upset (Continued from Page 1)

freedom of action in foreign policy than he had thought. Gaullists are headed in the cabinet by Premier Jacques Chirac.

The official sources here point out that the French leader, who accession to the presidency early in 1969, has been unable to get his own government to go along with American-inspired international energy agency within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

France, alone among the major Western industrial countries, refused to join.

Mr. Schmidt is said to believe that there is little hope that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing can overcome Gaullist opposition to joining the energy agency, which intended to provide insurance against a possible repetition of an embargo by oil-producing countries. Instead, the informants say, the West German leader thinks that France will press a conference of energy consumers, producers, and Third World countries, even if this leads to a collision with the United States.

The German leader's report change of mind comes at a critical time. He is due to go to Washington to see President Ford on Dec. 4, and to return to Paris for a meeting of Comm Market leaders in Paris Dec. 10.

Some officials here believe that Mr. Schmidt will conclude that West Germany's best course is to stick with the United States and give up on trying to move France from its more independent and Gaullist views of the past.

Mr. Schmidt, who has reportedly been making his views known in conversations with aides and friends recently, is also understood to believe that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is politically incapable of controlling French inflation, which has been running above 15 per cent over the last year. It is only half that West Germany.

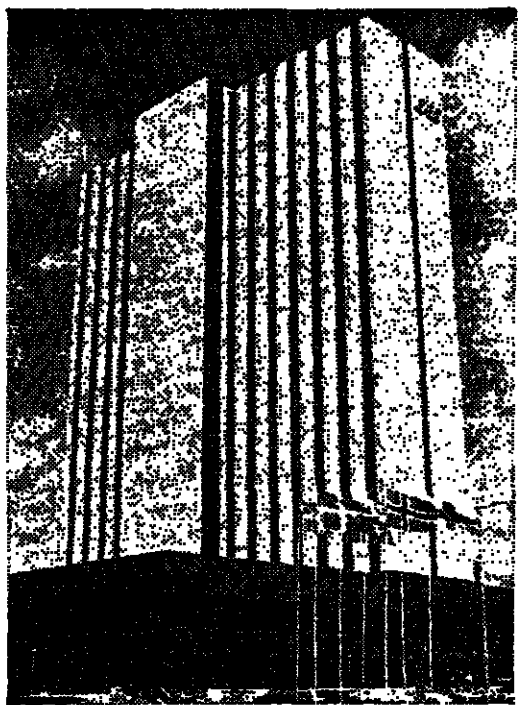
French opposition to the unemployment that would accompany moves to curb inflation is one reason for the recent strikes.

In short, the German view, a high official put it, is that "Giscard vastly overestimated his own freedom of action and, if it turns out, he is a President with the support of only a minority."

The authorities have not disclosed details of any guarantees given the hijackers, but the gunmen were heard demanding immunity from prosecution and protection from the PLO in exchange for the cockpit to the control tower.

Pizza Steak Plummets NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (Reuters)—Traders on the New York Stock Exchange floor were told yesterday to stop eating pizza and eggrolls on the job. No reason was given.

Introducing the Great Dane.



Western International Hotels announces its new arrival in Copenhagen: Hotel Scandinavia, The Great Dane.

The first truly deluxe hotel in Denmark is also our first hotel in Europe. So you can be sure it's everything a Western International Hotel should be.

Hotel Scandinavia has an ideal location near Tivoli Garden and Town Hall Square. It's the first stop on the airport limousine service.

There's a shuttle bus to Copenhagen attractions.

The Great Dane is the largest hotel (550 rooms with views) in Northern Europe. Complete with Copenhagen's only indoor year-round swimming pool. A health club and sauna. Food fit for a Queen in the rooftop specialty restaurant, Brasserie Restaurant and Artilleri Bar. A complete shopping arcade. And a staff that speaks 13 languages.



Velkommen

For reservations at Hotel Scandinavia in Copenhagen and Oslo (open June 1975) contact your travel agent. Or telephone Amsterdam, 23-45-46; Brussels, 512-80-01; Copenhagen, 11-23-24; Frankfurt, 26-56-82; London, 629-8670; Madrid, 419-34-27; Oslo, 33-31-04; Paris, 073-55-94; Rome, 487-141.

HOTEL SCANDINAVIA WESTERN INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

st Cover-Up Defense Testimony

Mitchell Takes Stand, Swears
He Opposed Watergate Plans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—Former Attorney General John Mitchell, taking the witness stand on his own behalf, denied anew that he authorized the 1972 election and bugging of Democratic headquarters in the Watergate buildings.

Court to Try
Annally on
Single Charge

by Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (WP).—U.S. district judge ordered today that former Treasury Secretary John Connally go on here March 29 on a single charge in his alleged acceptance of a \$10,000 bribe for recommending a 1971 increase in milk prices.

Judge George Hart Jr. refused to move the trial to Texas, as requested by Mr. Connally's attorneys.

He granted the attorneys' motion to limit the March trial to one charge that Mr. Connally accepted the bribe. If convicted on that charge, he would be tried on charges of conspiring to obstruct justice and committing perjury in attempting to cover up the bribe.

The ruling was seen as a tactical victory for Mr. Connally's defense attorneys, Edward Bennett Smith, who said in pretrial hearings that the case rested on one issue: whether Mr. Connally took the alleged bribe.

Williams said that the Connally defense is simple: "He didn't take the money for himself or for anyone else."

His defense attorney argued today that the conspiracy charge is a separate matter, out of fairness to the defendant.

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Armored personnel carrier leaves gate of McNair Barracks in Berlin where a group of GIs refused duty to back up demands for more liberal treatment.

GIs End Strike but Threaten to Renew It

BERLIN, Nov. 26 (UPI).—American soldiers demanding more self-determination returned to work today after a 24-hour strike but said they would walk off their jobs again Friday if the Army failed to satisfy their demands by then.

A spokesman for the Army's Berlin command confirmed that the inspector general planned to make recommendations based on a study of the complaints and demands raised by 27 soldiers of Battery C, 94th Artillery, during their peaceful protest.

Members of at least one other company in Berlin reportedly demonstrated their solidarity with the strikers by refusing to come to attention at their first formation this morning. A source said officers finally dismissed the formation, whereupon all its members went to their normal duties.

The strike grew out of a four-month protest against the Army's prohibition of long hair and beards. Striker demands included an immediate congressional investigation, the right to veto all proposed transfers, more privacy in living quarters, the right to lock rooms and the election of a morale council and a race-relations council.

Dr. Ada Ryan, speaking against Mr. Rockefeller for the National Right to Life Committee, said of Mr. Rockefeller, "In his quest for population control at any cost he has helped to bring about the destruction of a whole segment of our society—the unborn."

The anti-abortionists oppose Mr. Rockefeller because he vetoed a bill to repeal New York's abortion law.

Jeanne Mirer, opposing Mr. Rockefeller for the National Lawyers' Guild, a leftist group, read off a long list of statistics of the Rockefeller family's control over major parts of the economy.

These were figures Democrats have sought but have not been able to have furnished. Asked the source of the statistics, Mrs. Mirer said it was the Village Voice, a weekly liberal newspaper in New York City.

This caused Rep. David Dennis, R-Ind., to observe that the committee "has heard a lot of testimony today with very little merit."

Second, he said, "I have learned that the strategic direction of the armed forces in the defense of America is my forte and is a full-time job. With this in mind I intend to avoid even the appearance of dealing with anything else."

His words were hotly disputed in the committee. Gen. Brown apologized and has been chided by President Ford, but Sen. Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., declared that the remarks raised questions both about Gen. Brown's judgment and about his usefulness to continue as head of the Joint Chiefs.

Sen. McIntyre called for the general's resignation and demanded that he be called before the committee to testify about the incident.

"Stupid Remarks"

"Gen. Brown showed himself to be rather stupid," Sen. McIntyre told reporters. "The general's statement was more than just a stab at the Jewish lobby. Does he feel our policy in the Middle East is incorrect? Does he feel the No. 1 military man should be commenting on it and making such stupid remarks as he made? It's a matter of civilian control of the military."

Sen. Stennis, however, opposed Sen. McIntyre's demand for a hearing, and carried the committee with him. Only Senators McIntyre, Henry Jackson, D-Wash., Stuart Symington, D-Mo., and Harold Hughes, D-Iowa, voted for the motion.

Sen. Stennis said: "I think he's a very fine military officer. If he was arrogant, unyielding, uncompromising, that would be a different matter." But since he had recognized his error and shown contrition, Sen. Stennis said, the incident was closed.

Sen. McIntyre said he believed that Jewish organizations had reduced pressure for Gen. Brown's ouster, lest this give proof to his description of the "inextinguishable power of the Jewish lobby."

In Sacramento, Gen. Brown said yesterday he was "awed and appalled" by the reaction to his remarks.

He said he was disturbed "by the divisiveness this incident has caused. I understand the upset and dismay that has been expressed."

Addressing a meeting of the Comstock Club, a businessmen's group, Gen. Brown said he has "received some letters of support of a type I totally reject as alien to America and alien to me."

He said he had learned two lessons. First, "I have learned a good deal about the corporate structure of banks and newspa-

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Rockefeller Is Assailed by Left and Right

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (WP).—Nelson Rockefeller was attacked by the far left and right, was accused of killing unborn children and hardened criminals and was supported by a black group yesterday as the House Judiciary Committee continued hearings on his nomination to be vice-president.

Arthur Eve, a black New York State assemblyman who was chairman of the observer team at the 1971 Attica State Prison riot, accused Mr. Rockefeller, then governor, of "engineering the massacre" in which 43 lives were lost when state police retook the prison. Mr. Eve criticized Mr. Rockefeller for not going to Attica and for sending the police in with guns. Several committee members observed that Mr. Eve was stating his conclusions, not proved facts.

Curtis Dall, for the conservative Liberty Lobby, opposed the nomination on a number of grounds, including his statement that Mr. Rockefeller masterminded adoption of the 25th Amendment, under which he was nominated, to find a backdoor way to the White House, which Mr. Dall said he could not win by conventional political means.

Anti-Abortion Group

Dr. Ada Ryan, speaking against Mr. Rockefeller for the National Right to Life Committee, said of Mr. Rockefeller, "In his quest for population control at any cost he has helped to bring about the destruction of a whole segment of our society—the unborn."

The anti-abortionists oppose Mr. Rockefeller because he vetoed a bill to repeal New York's abortion law.

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"Stupid Remarks"

At House Hearing

We've had it from the left and the right, and none of it's worth anything. There are reasons to be against Mr. Rockefeller, but we're not hearing them."

Conservative Opposition

The American Conservative Union also opposed Mr. Rockefeller. A statement prepared by Barbara Keating, Conservative-party candidate for the Senate from New York, criticized Mr. Rockefeller especially for his abortion stand, although the ACU has not polled its membership on the issue. Miss Keating said it would be "all but impossible to find an issue of such importance on which there are such diametrically opposed views held by a President and a man he has chosen to be vice-president."

The only support for Mr. Rockefeller yesterday came from the Council of 100, a black Republican

organization. Ethel Allen, a member of Philadelphia's City Council, urged confirmation on the basis of Mr. Rockefeller's record as governor of New York for 15 years. He met the state's problems with "determination, energy, creativity and considerable success," she said.

Mrs. Allen lauded Mr. Rockefeller's performance in the fields of mass transit, housing, education and health, but said she "deplores" his role in the Attica prison riot.

Washington, Nov. 26 (AP).—President Ford today vetoed a bill that would have increased veterans' education benefits by 22.7 per cent. He called on Congress to enact a bill that will be less inflationary, increasing benefits by 18.2 per cent.

Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said that Mr. Ford expected that the Democratic-controlled Congress might override the veto.

Mr. Ford said that he was prepared to accept a veterans' benefits increase of roughly 30 per cent, but that he could not justify two "defects" in the measure, a provision for \$600-a-year loans for veterans who were unable to get financing from other federal agencies and also extension of eligibility for undergraduate college training.

Mr. Ford earlier had suggested an 18.2-per-cent increase for most education benefits for 4 million eligible post-Korea veterans and 7 million Vietnam era veterans.

Mr. Nessen said that the President told the congressional leaders, "Believe me, it wasn't an easy decision."

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Obituaries

Cyril Connolly, Author and Literary Critic

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP).—Cyril Connolly, 71, one of Britain's leading literary critics, died this morning in a London nursing home.

Spokesmen for the home gave no other details.

Mr. Connolly was widely regarded as one of Britain's most distinguished literary journalists. His first article was published in the New Statesman weekly when he was 23.

He was an instant success. "I remember people coming up to me and asking if I was the son of the writer," Mr. Connolly recalled last year.

Despite the success of his reviews, he once confessed "I would have been happiest as a poet."

Mr. Connolly was a founder and editor of the magazine Horizon, and literary editor of the Observer, the Sunday newspaper, during World War II. In recent years he reviewed books regularly for the Sunday Times of London.

U Thant's Body To Be Shipped to Burma for Burial

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. Nov. 26 (AP).—The body of U Thant, the former UN secretary-general who died of cancer yesterday, will be sent to his native Burma for burial after lying in state here, sources close to the family said today.

U Thant will lie in state until noon Thursday near the Meditation Room in the General Assembly building to allow diplomats and staff members to pay respects.

Then, the sources said, the body will be shipped to Rangoon, accompanied by U Thant's daughter, Aye Aye, and son-in-law, Tin Myint Aye.

The former UN chief executive will be buried in the Buddhist section of a Rangoon cemetery.

He was honored by the British and French governments for his literary achievements. His many books include a novel, "The Rock Pool," and collections of his articles.

Among his books were "Enemies of Promise" (1938), an autobiography of ideas; "The Unquiet Grave" (1944), a posthumous collection of critical commentaries and aphorisms; "The Condemned Playground" (1945), a collection of essays; and "Ideas and Places" (1954), another collection.

His magazine Horizon flourished throughout the war years on a diet of the avant-garde and estheticism while most people were thinking of guns and but-

ter. He proclaimed that art was worth fighting for as much, if not more, than anything else.

He closed the magazine in 1949, announcing tartly that the public was apathetic and that a decade was enough "to devote to a lost cause such as the pursuit and marketing of quality in contemporary writing."

Chang Yung-yi

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AP).—Chang Yung-yi, 82, a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party, has died of illness in Peking, the official Hsinhua news agency reported today.

The agency said that he died Nov. 19. The nature of his illness was not disclosed.

In a broadcast monitored in Tokyo, Hsinhua said that Mr. Chang also was a member of the Standing Committee of the Third National People's Congress and members of the National Defense Council.

The news agency called Mr. Chang an "outstanding member of the Communist party of China," and said that his death is "a big loss to our party and army."

Robert Doty

ROME, Nov. 26 (AP).—Robert Doty, 59, press spokesman of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and former correspondent here for The New York Times, died of pneumonia today at a Rome hospital.

Mr. Doty became ill about 10 days ago during the UN World Food Conference in Rome.

Buenos Aires Bombings

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—A branch of the First National City Bank and two General Motors showrooms were damaged by bomb explosions here yesterday, police said. There were no casualties.

Coal Union Panel Accepts U.S. Pact

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—Regional leaders of the United Mine Workers, reversing themselves, today approved a contract offer from the coal industry and agreed to put it to a vote by the union's 120,000 members, who have been on strike for 14 days.

UMW president Arnold Miller announced the bargaining council's approval and said that if the membership ratifies the pact, it may be possible to reopen the mines sometime next week.

The council had rejected the proposed contract, 21-11, earlier in the day but within hours reconsidered and changed its position. Mr. Miller gave no reason for the change, other than to say that it was part of the "democratic process working at its finest."

Rome Jet Evacuated

ROME, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—About 40 passengers on a TWA jumbo jet were slightly injured today in sliding down emergency exit chutes at Fiumicino Airport. The crew had noticed smoke pouring from a light fixture.



JAIL OR HOTEL?—Prisoners arriving at San Diego's new \$13-million Correctional Center may feel like genuine "guests" of the state. The prison has no bars, but cell windows are too narrow for escape.

Accuses It of Opposing Political Freedoms

Spanish Cardinal Denounces the Falange

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Nov. 26 (WP).—In a rebuke to the Falange—Spain's only authorized political party—allegedly opposing others' political freedom, Vicente Cardinal Enrique y Tarazona, president of this nation's Catholic Bishops' Conference, yesterday urged the church to support all those seeking to create a multiparty democracy here.

The cardinal made a speech devoted largely to the political situation as he opened the bishops' annual Madrid conference on spiritual and temporal problems of the church in Spain.

Although Cardinal Tarazona left no doubt that he was attacking the Falange, he did not name the militant right-wing organization, which has occupied a privileged position since Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Civil War victory 35 years ago.

Reconciliation Goal

The church leader criticized the party's recent "emotional" allusions to its role in the war, charging that the allusions constituted a "grave obstacle to the reconciliation" of Spaniards divided since the conflict.

Reconciliation, he announced, will be the main theme of the conference, which will end this weekend. He said that the church's position on the peaceful coexistence of all Spaniards will be made public following a debate by the bishops.

While attacking the extreme right, he also said that the church could not back Communism because of its "atheistic doctrine." But he made it clear that the church recognizes the right of Spaniards to different political views. The Communist party has been outlawed in Spain for 35 years.

The cardinal asserted that the church could not identify itself with any political group but had to work for civil rights, political freedom, reconciliation and justice for all Spaniards.

Limited Activity

His speech was his most significant political statement this year, when Spain has been divided by the issue of permitting limited political associations to operate. The issue is being debated by the government and by the National Council, Spain's upper chamber, which is controlled by the Falange and other rightists.

Relations between the church and the Falange have been tense since 1969, when the church's support for the Falange was ended.

19 Die Off Mindanao

MANILA, Nov. 26 (AP).—A motor launch carrying Moslem refugees exploded and sank off Mindanao, killing 19, the official Philippine news agency reported today.

and the regime have been extremely cool since March, when Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, despite his efforts to liberalize the Franco dictatorship, attempted to deport the bishop of Bilbao for political reasons.

The Arias administration, which took over in January following the assassination of

Adolfo Suarez, also been particularly harsh toward priests who criticize the regime. Police have jailed at least a dozen priests in recent months for expressing dissent, and fines have been imposed on clergymen.

Regime in Ethiopia Asserts Aman Died in Gun Battle

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's military rulers said today that Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, 50, the chairman of the provisional military government, was killed in his house during a gun battle Saturday night.

An announcement said Gen. Aman was considered a security risk and had been asked repeatedly to give himself up.

"His refusal compelled the Military Council to resort to force and in the ensuing exchange of fire at his residence, the general was killed and three security men wounded," the announcement said.

The Supreme Military Council, the announcement said, ordered the execution of 50 former civilian officials and military officers Saturday night because "they had been found guilty of maladministration, hindering fair administration of justice, selling secret documents of the country to foreign agents and attempting to disrupt the present Ethiopian popular movement."

Listed as Executed

The Supreme Military Council did not say who found them guilty. Previously, Gen. Aman was listed as executed along with the 59 other persons killed Saturday.

Gen. Aman was put under house arrest on Friday and was killed at his home, which is on the grounds of the Princess Tsehai Hospital, the following night when soldiers of the Supreme Military Council forced their way in to arrest him.

The Military Council, a 120-member body, today listed six reasons why it considered Gen. Aman a security risk.

The list said he had been: • Working against the popular movement, which was wholly supported by the people and all the armed forces.

• Plotting against the popular movement.

• Attempting to create divisions among the armed forces and members of the Military Council.

• Blocking the implementation of national decisions reached by votes in the Military Council.

• Neglecting his duties plotting for his personal safety.

• Refusing to remain at post and being absent for days from his duties as chairman of the Military Council.

Slayings Assailed

LONDON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The Crown Prince of Ethiopia, Merid Azmach Asfaw Wassan, day condemned the summary execution in Addis Ababa of 50 military officers and government officials.

The Crown Prince, who arrived in London from Geneva, said statement that he "strongly denounces this massacre without by the military regime."

Exhibit on U.S. To Open in Paris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP).—An exhibition about 120 years of early U.S. history will open in Paris in January. The exhibition, sponsored by a \$500,000 grant from the International Business Machines Corp., will be the program related to the U.S. centennial shown abroad.

The exhibition focuses on lives of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, who formulated the "blueprints" of American government—the Declaration of Independence, Constitution and the Bill of Rights, biennial administration John Warner said.

Designed by artists Charles Ray Eames, the exhibition includes documents, memorabilia and other artifacts dating from 1706 to 1826, such as a working printing press of 18th century. After the showing, the exhibition will el to Warsaw and London.

Nicht Ranchen in Tax

STUTTGART, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—West German taxi drivers may refuse to accept passengers who smoke, a local court ruled here. Drivers complained that carrying smokers all was damaging their health.

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Northrop YF-17 Cobra

British Expert Sees 4 Nations in NATO Purchasing U.S. Jet

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI)—British authority on warplanes yesterday said he thought NATO would buy the Northrop YF-17 as its basic fighter aircraft for the 1980s.

John W.R. Taylor, editor of the "All the World's Aircraft," British publication, said that YF-17 and General Dynamics YF-16 both were "quite remarkable aircraft" and that he believed the United States would be able to purchase both.

Both aircraft stack up well against the latest Soviet fighters, he said.

"The key is maneuverability in combat and they have that," Taylor described the French Mirage F-1 M-63, the leading European entry, as "a good craft but not right for NATO."

"Right for Sweden"

He described the other European plane under consideration, the Swedish Viggen, as "right for defense of Sweden but not NATO."

Dr. Taylor is in New York for publication of the 1974-75 edition of Jane's. He recently completed a tour of Air Force aircraft industry installations.

The selection of a new fighter for the Atlantic alliance is the most important industry source deal in history.

Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium are expected to buy at least 350 planes to replace their aging Lockheed F-104s.

Taylor and other aviation experts believe that the four countries lean toward the Cobra because it is a twin-engine aircraft.

The U.S. Air Force has discussed an order of 650 fighters and

result Saint's Body displayed in India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (UPI)—The body of St. Francis Xavier, Jesuit missionary who died more than 400 years ago, is being exposed for public veneration in India, perhaps for the first time.

The exposition was inaugurated in Goa, the former Portuguese colony on India's west coast. Church authorities have said that the present showing, only the 13th recorded, may be the last because the body shows signs of deterioration. The exposition will last until January. Thousands of persons are going to Goa to pray.

the Navy is seeking a similar plane to complement its F-14 fighter. The Navy has mentioned a purchase of 400.

The two U.S. military services will not act until after flying tests now taking place at Edwards Air Force Base in California. Mr. Taylor, who inspected both aircraft, thought that the Air Force might buy the General Dynamics plane because its single engine is the same one that is in the new F-15 fighter and that the Navy, with its preference for twin-engine aircraft, might buy the Northrop Cobra.

Afterward, industry sources see a potential market for about 1,000 planes in Western Europe, with another 1,000 possibly purchased by Iran, Israel and other nations. The total cost of the initial orders is estimated at more than \$15 billion and, if other states also make purchases, the total sales value may rise to \$20 billion.

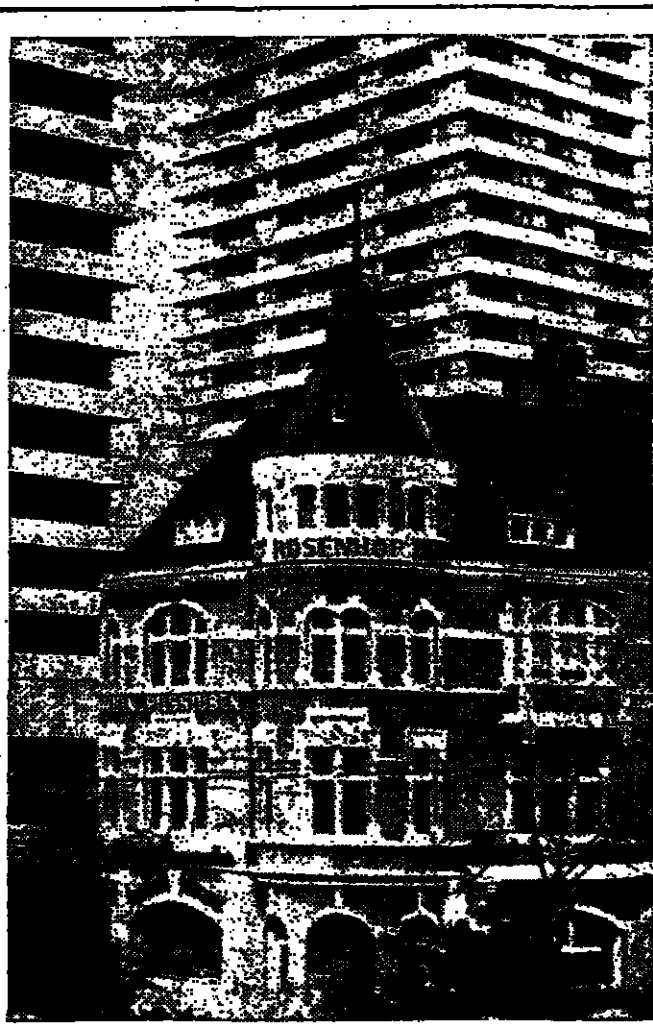
Mr. Taylor called the controversial B-1 bomber "utterly essential" for the United States on the reasoning that the Soviet Union would "nibble" at the north of Norway, particularly the North Cape, where electronic devices signal the movement of Soviet submarines, surface ships and aircraft out of bases on the Kola Peninsula.

Conventional Weapons

"The B-1 could intervene with conventional weapons to warn the Soviets in that area," he said. "I don't believe there'll be an all-out nuclear slugfest match. But little nibbles on areas the Russians believe they need are equally important, and a plane like the B-1 is what's needed to halt them."

Mr. Taylor said northern Europe was concerned over heavy traffic of Soviet bombers from the Kola Peninsula into the North Atlantic. He suggested that in the future, remotely piloted vehicles would provide better intelligence about these forays than do the British and American fighters now sent out to check the Soviet activities.

He said reductions in U.S. air defenses forecast in the Defense Department budget for fiscal 1975 could give the Soviet Union a marked air superiority at the close of this decade. The United States, he said, may have to reconsider its budgetary decisions in view of the development of a new Soviet Tandem-Delta bomber and the deployment of the variable-geometry bomber known as Backfire.



URBAN CONTRAST—Grafts of concrete rise behind a gas house in Ruhr district city of Muelheim.

Grafted-Hearts Patient Well Despite Suffering a Stroke

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 26 (Reuters)—Ivan Taylor, 58, suffered a minor stroke yesterday during the grafting of a child's heart to his ailing heart, but the joined organs are functioning well and surgeons are optimistic, it was reported today.

Mr. Taylor's right arm was affected by the stroke, but a Groote Schuur Hospital bulletin today said that he was perfectly conscious and the complication would probably be only temporary.

The bulletin added: "The patient's condition is excellent from the cardiac point of view. With our previous experience in such operations in experimental work, we estimate the contribution of the transplanted heart to be between 40 per cent and 50 per cent of the cardiac output of the patient."

Mrs. Jeanette Schrickler, a colored woman, meanwhile told of her decision to allow the transplant of the heart of her 10-year-old daughter, who was clinically

dead after a car crash, into the body of the retired mining engineer, who is white.

"When I signed the paper to give the doctors permission to use Jennifer's heart I was still in a state of shock and did not quite realize what I had done."

"But thinking about it now, I would have done the same. It is good to know that even in death Jennifer was able to save another life," Mrs. Schrickler said. Doctors kept the dead girl's heart beating in her body for several hours until Prof. Christiaan Barnard, 51, and his team of surgeons were ready to start the operation at midnight Sunday.

Dr. Jacques Losman, 33, who assisted Dr. Barnard in the operation, said a main problem now is how to bring about synchronization of the two hearts, which are not beating in unison.

They are joined aorta to aorta and atrium to atrium, with the girl's heart taking over the func-

U.S. Said to Assist Cambodia on Air Targets

By John Burgess

BANGKOK, Nov. 26 (UPI)—American military analysts are making recommendations on bombing targets in Communist-controlled areas of Cambodia to the military command in Phnom Penh, according to a well-placed U.S. military source.

The recommendations, based on aerial reconnaissance flights conducted several times daily by U.S. jets, are in apparent violation of the congressional ban of a direct U.S. military role in Cambodia.

A congressional source said he thought the ban, which went into effect Aug. 15, 1973, definitely prohibited any advisory role for Americans in the Cambodia fighting.

The intelligence flights, about three sorties a day, are carried out by RF-4 Phantom jets belonging to the 433d Tactical Fighter Wing, stationed at Udorn Air Base in northeastern Thailand.

Before the Ban

About two weeks before the ban against a U.S. combat role went into effect, the Pentagon said that it understood it could continue "unarmed reconnaissance flights for the purpose of gathering intelligence."

Since the ban, several RF-4s have returned from missions over Cambodia with minor battle damage, but none has been shot down, the source said.

Once the film taken on the reconnaissance flights is back at Udorn, it is studied by American photoanalysts who identify targets, look for camouflaged posi-

tions and make recommendations for bombing strikes.

Their reports are passed on to the U.S. Support Activities Group, the Air Force headquarters complex at the Nakhon Phanom Air Base, also in the northeast. This unit forwards it to the Cambodian Air Force, presumably through the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh.

Another Pass

After Cambodia planes make their strikes, U.S. reconnaissance jets make another pass over the area to film the results. The analyses of these photos are also processed at Udorn and the reports passed on to the Cambodians.

An "after-action" analysis last summer reportedly found 100 destroyed trucks scattered along a road in a Communist area.

A U.S. Air Force spokesman in Bangkok refused to answer questions about the reconnaissance missions. "We do not discuss reconnaissance activities anywhere in the world," he said.

U.S. planes, stationed at other bases in Thailand and on Okinawa, also carry out reconnaissance missions over North Vietnam and Laos. The North Vietnamese government and the Communist faction in the coalition government in Laos charge that the flights are in violation of the peace agreements affecting their countries.

All photo analysis is carried on at Udorn. In addition, the United States also carries out electronic intelligence, monitoring radio signals throughout the area by aircraft and ground stations.

Just south of Udorn there is a radio-monitoring station dominated by a giant antenna that can intercept radio signals from all over the Southeast Asia peninsula.

It is manned by 1,000 officers and enlisted personnel from the Army Security Agency, many of them trained in Vietnamese, Cambodian and other local languages. Many military observers believe that tactical intelligence collected there is passed on to the Cambodian and South Vietnamese.

Nepal Bridge Falls

KATMANDU, Nepal, Nov. 26 (AP)—The Nepal Foreign Ministry said today that 143 persons were feared to have drowned last week when a suspension bridge collapsed on the Indian-Nepal border.

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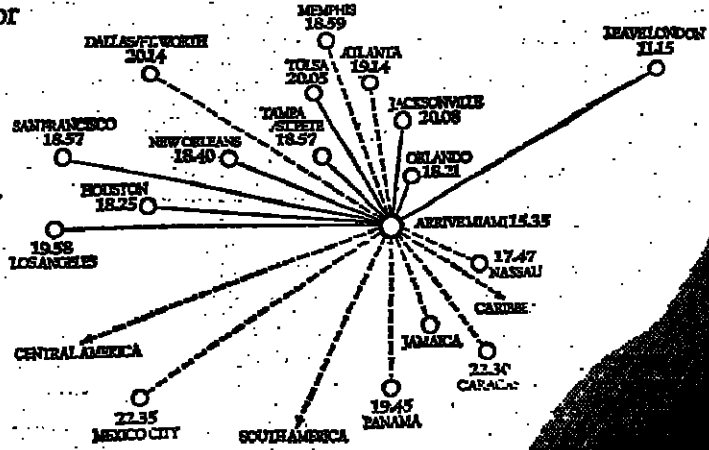
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Seeking Law Beneath the Sea

The attempt of Norway and the Soviet Union to work out some lawful distribution of the lands beneath the sea to which they both lay claim involves a diplomatic venture resembling a wrestling match by scuba divers in a bed of kelp. The law of the sea, as a number of recent conferences have demonstrated, is as complex as Byzantine theology, and the practical reasons for resolving its dilemmas are many and vital to the whole world. The frictions that its obscurities have engendered are as varied as the codfish war off Iceland and the conflicting claims of Greece and Turkey to the seabed near their shores. But few of the disputes over the land beneath the sea have as tangled a history as that which is, fortunately in muted form, developing in Europe's extreme northern waters.

Both Norway and the Soviet Union want the oil that lies beneath the Barents Sea, where Norway curls around the northern end of Scandinavia and meets that part of the Soviet Union which was seized from Finland during World War II. The Barents is a very important sea highway for the northern ports of the Soviet Union and it is bounded on the north, more or less, by the Svalbard Archipelago, whose chief island is Spitsbergen. Just what line can be drawn to separate the Norwegian share of the continental shelf from that of the Soviet Union is difficult to decide, given the fluid state of the law of the sea. And then there is Spitsbergen itself, which would be essential to any exploitation of oil resources in the area.

Spitsbergen is a barren land—on the surface, at least—which has a checkered history. There were many wrangles there, in centuries past, over whaling, as the northern European nations hunted whales around the island and boiled the blubber ashore. As whaling diminished, so did interest in Spitsbergen, until its coal beds began to take on significance. Norway claimed the archipelago, but its assertions were not agreed to until 1920. And even then the Norwegians shared the coal mines with the Soviet Union.

Spitsbergen and the Barents Sea were the scene of much naval activity during World War II, but Norway's sovereignty over the islands is now legally unchallenged. Whether and how the new energy developments will alter this status is one of the critical points in the negotiations now beginning in Moscow.

For the moment, these negotiations are bilateral. But as a case history in the development of the law of the sea, with all its implications for a world that needs the sea for transport and for the wealth that lies beneath the surface, no country can afford to ignore the Barents Sea. If the last frontier on earth is to be used rationally and equitably, avoiding the accumulation of ills that accompanied man's conquest of the soil that lies above the low-water mark, such bargaining as is now going on in Moscow must be watched with care, not only because of the importance of the oil of the Barents, but for all the precedents that might be drawn from it.

Semi-Independence

One year after hearing President Nixon's brave talk of Project Independence, the federal government has managed to assemble the data needed to start formulating a national energy policy. It has gone little farther.

The target date of 1980, unrealistic from the moment it was uttered, has quietly been extended to 1985 for the culmination of national planning. The real goal of Project Independence is more modest than that enunciated by Nixon: "to meet America's energy needs from America's own energy resources." Now, according to the Federal Energy Administration, the objective is "to reduce United States vulnerability to disruptions of energy imports—a far more practical effort."

It is a commentary of sorts on the relatively primitive nature of the government's energy expertise that it has taken this long merely to amass the information about energy use and availability on which the policy choices will have to be based. The Project Independence report released this month, after 800 pages of analysis, contains few actual policy proposals.

Yet two themes, not entirely palatable to the administration or to the major energy industries, weave through all the analyses: first, the desirability and feasibility of a strong energy conservation program and, second, strong arguments for the government to take a more active role in directing how energy is to be used than a traditional free-marketplace would like. Both these themes are directly contrary to the previous energy studies that formed the analytical basis for whatever passed as energy policy.

Though the previous studies of 1971 and 72 recognized the possibility of politically inspired interruptions in the flow of oil from abroad, the guiding assumption was that "political, economic, and logistical considerations would not restrict the availability of foreign oil." This naive assumption led to a projected growth rate in energy consumption of about 4.3 per cent yearly. Now, sadder but wiser, the government energy planners concur in the estimate of the Ford Foundation's energy policy project for a long-term growth rate of 2 per cent.

Could the United States in fact be self-sufficient in energy by 1985? Yes, the FEA study concludes, but only if the price of crude oil remained at the dangerously high level of \$11 per barrel. "This would imply consistently higher domestic energy prices, a reduction in real gross national product, inflation, and possible local or sectoral economic dislocations," the FEA states. Reducing America's vulnerability, therefore, is not necessarily to advocate a program of zero-imports.

The Project Independence working group has not given the federal government an energy policy. Many of its specific findings on energy alternatives to fossil fuels or the means of conserving energy in transportation and industrial sectors are already points of heated dispute. But at least the federal government has its own data, relatively independent from pressure-group bias, and can no longer use the necessity of getting the facts as an excuse for avoiding the difficult decisions of project even semi-independence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Ethiopian Killings

This was a carefully planned seizure of power from within by a group of ambitious and conscienceless men by means which have proved fatal to the genuine aims of the more idealistic supporters of the Ethiopian revolution. It is not enough to deplore such a terrible lapse into savagery. The new group have in their power perhaps another 200 prisoners, and every effort ought to be made by those with influence in Addis Ababa to save them from a like fate.

—From the Times (London).

India's Nuclear Ambitions

The political echoes of India's nuclear explosion have by no means died away. In spite of the feeling of self-confidence it induced at home, it must be causing the government a considerable headache. Pakistan has now proposed to the UN that South Asia be declared a nuclear-free zone and has received support not only from Nepal and Sri Lanka, but from Bangladesh and Afghanistan—two countries not normally numbered among Pakistan's staunchest allies. And India's protestations that it would never engage in nuclear war begin to look suspect

when it opposes this resolution, in spite of having given open support to a similar one on the Middle East put forward by the Shah of Iran. The misgivings are strengthened by the inability of India's Atomic Energy Commission to find a plausible explanation of what they mean by the "peaceful, commercial exploitation" of nuclear explosions.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Italian Communists

The electoral statistics suggest that about two-thirds of Italy's mainly conscript army of 306,000 men supports the Communist party. . . . This may not matter very much provided the Italian Communist party continues to pursue in office the policies it has for long pursued in opposition. . . . Unconfirmed reports from Bologna suggest they might agree to Italy's remaining in NATO on the grounds that the existence of the Warsaw Pact justifies NATO. The Italian Communists do not preach world revolution and do not say that once in power they would intend to keep it by oppressive means. But will Mr. Kissinger—let alone the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—believe them? What evidence have they to do so?

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

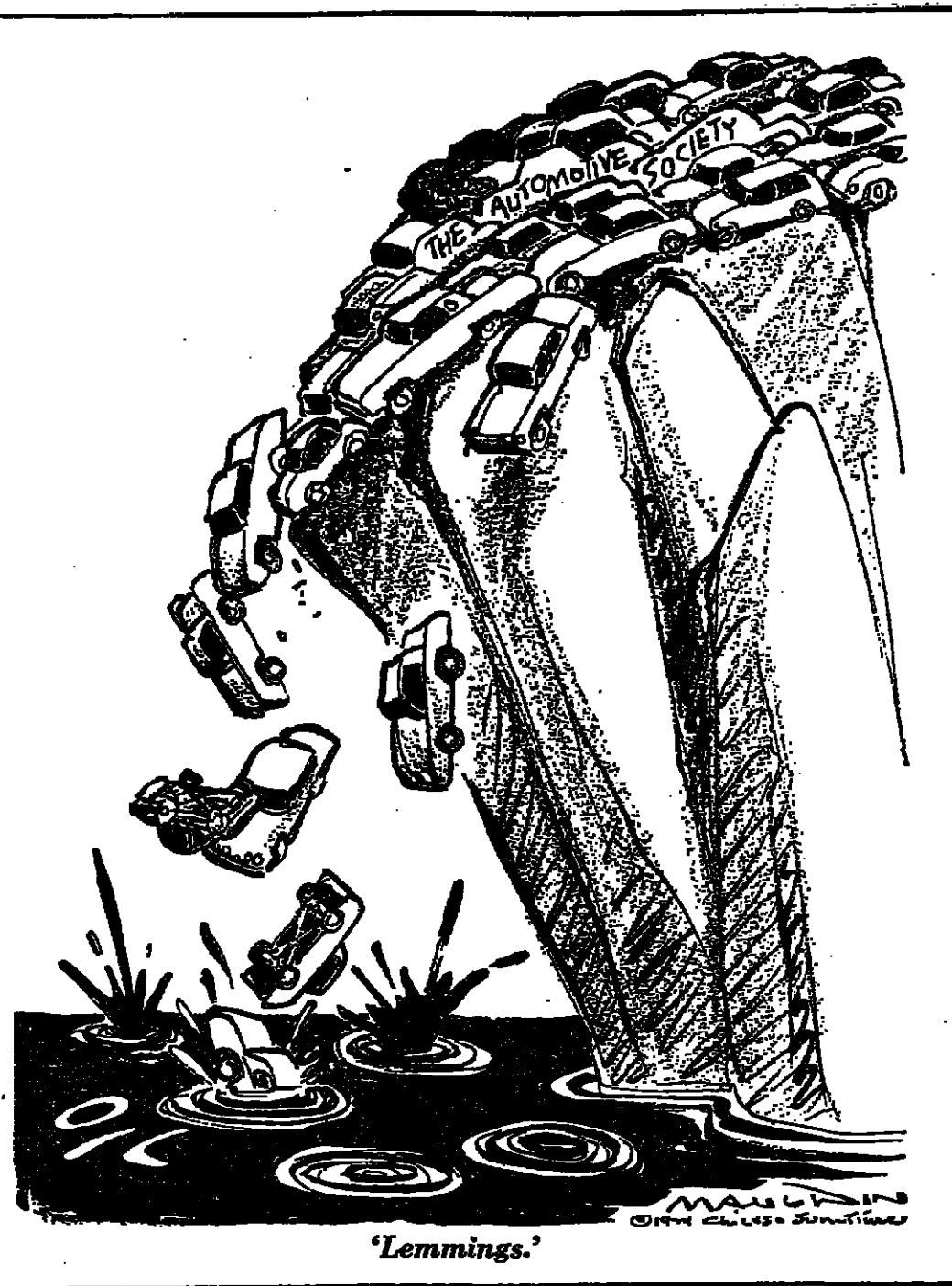
November 27, 1899

PARIS.—The regulation which demands that an automobileist make a declaration of the amount of naphtha in the tank of his vehicle at the gates of Paris is a most annoying one. It is all the more useless inasmuch that the tanks vary in shape and size, and are, for the most part, concealed under the seats of the vehicle, thus making all serious verification impossible. There is one department where they want to tax petroleum bicycles. Where will they stop?

Fifty Years Ago

November 27, 1924

BERLIN.—Trotsky's removal from his position as Commissar of War and the loss of all his high posts in the Soviet government are declared imminent in dispatches reaching here from Moscow. It is said that he may be given a foreign post or may return to the Caucasus on a "leave of absence." Trotsky's conflict with the Zinoviev faction of the Communist party continues to dominate the internal political situation of Russia.



Brezhnev in the Catbird Seat

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—There has been much public talk about a pentagonal world founded upon relationships between the United States, Russia, China, Japan and Western Europe and there has also been talk (now less often heard) about a triangular world based on a balance between the first three. But the quintessential policy devised by President Nixon with Henry Kissinger's aid and now, it would seem, embraced by President Ford, still rests on the super-power balance between the United States and the Soviet Union.

One principal factor contributing to Washington's original shift in attitudes toward Peking was the desire to approach Moscow through the back door. Nixon and Kissinger realized the American diplomatic posture would seem flabby to the Kremlin so long as Washington had no contact at all with the largest nation on earth because the United States insisted on the ridiculous pretense that Taiwan, an offshore island, represented 800 million Chinese. It was as if some loony capital in 1814 claimed the exiled Napoleon's domain of Elba spoke for "France."

To approach Mao Tse-tung, Nixon used the Romanian leader, Ceausescu, to herald what was coming and then sent Kissinger on a secret trip to Peking via Pakistan. Indeed, so eager was the American administration to curry Chinese favor that its policy deliberately "tilted" against India, China's adversary.

The Future

As Kissinger himself expressed it, the Peking and Moscow summits following the U.S. policy switch offered, accordingly, Nixon's China trip marked a bifurcation in the road, an event that could lead to major changes by Peking. But it left much for the future, and one could not judge its accomplishments. The Moscow summit sought agreements that would be justifying in themselves. It hoped either to achieve accord on the SALT disarmament discussions or a breakthrough leading to accord.

Now, after the Ford-Brezhnev Vladivostok meeting, both the American and Soviet sides stress that breakthrough has come. Should this prove true, it would mark an enormous step. But it will take months before we know the answer.

In the meantime Kissinger has bounced over to China again to explain his ideas and presumably, among other things, to stress that the United States had nothing to do with selecting Vladivostok as a site for talks, a city whose governance by Moscow is not yet wholly endorsed by Peking.

The Chinese are less than enthusiastic with their designated role as a U.S. stepping stone to Russia. They have cooled their never over-keen warmth toward Washington and are disappointed with their old friend Kissinger. Trade with America hasn't reached promised levels. There is irritation with U.S. attitudes on Cambodia.

Admires Nixon

Moreover, Peking makes plain it still admires Nixon more than Ford. Chou En-lai, commenting to me on Watergate a year ago, said: "You have had such things occur in your society and undoubtedly will again." Chou, often seen as the man at the top who is America's best friend, is now sick and old—as is Mao, who accepted his analyses and received Nixon. Chiao Kuan-hua, the new foreign minister, is a Chou man who liked David Bruce, first

American mission chief in Maoist Peking; but he wields little influence.

While one may expect a good deal of optimistic laquer to decorate Kissinger's latest Peking pictorial, China has signaled, since he was last there, that it too understands power politics. The Chinese have not only done exceedingly well in the Third World of underdeveloped nations but they recently winked at Moscow quite coyly.

On Nov. 6 Peking sent the Soviet Union a message once more urging "normalization" of relations as "responding to the fundamental interests of the two peoples" and pledging itself to work for preservation of "revolutionary unity."

This left Brezhnev in control of the ball. He could have played with Peking if he had wanted, although his trusted Outer Mongolian satellite, Premier Tsedendal, complained publicly that Peking was pursuing "great-power, chauvinistic" policies at Soviet expense. Brezhnev has followed this hint by personally smacking China down. Now he can coddle U.S. fancies and still cater to his peace-mongering instincts and budgetary pinch; or get tough in the Middle East.

Key Position

Whatever happens, Moscow has a key position, similar to that once claimed by Washington. It can swing either way. Russia has reached a military ascendancy which gives it to negotiate from strength—as it used to compel the United States did. The critical test will be on Israel.

Kissinger made the mistake of trying to squeeze the Soviet Union out of the game of arranging an Arab-Israeli solution but, after a period of apparent success, he has seemingly lost that attempt. The Kremlin can now permit a new

conflict to explode in the Palestine area and is busily sending the Arabs even more arms than the United States is sending Israel.

Or Moscow can limit such a conflict, after it has been ignited. Finally, Russia can force Washington to admit the Soviet Union has a cardinal role in peace negotiations. We will know the answer on this long, long before we know whether the promised nuclear arms limitation means much in checking the race to holocaust.

So they hit on the idea of "denying" the credentials of the ambassador of South Africa as its representative. Now in order to get a seat in the General Assembly, a thing called the Credentials Committee receives the papers of a delegate, and satisfies itself that these are properly executed by a responsible official of the government dispatching said delegate to New York (usually the secretary of state, or his equivalent). This is a purely formal operation, but in it, the anti-

BEIRUT.—Sobriety, not exultation, is the right reaction to the new arrangement to limit strategic weapons blocked out by President Ford and Communist party secretary Brezhnev at Vladivostok.

For around the world, and especially here in the Near East, the Soviet Union and its friends are making great gains at American expense. The world is paying a high price for détente, and the United States, far from glowing cheerfully, should be flying warning signals.

The most striking sign of Soviet success is the blow which has been delivered to Henry Kissinger's plan for a political settlement here in the Near East. The basic idea was for a step-by-step approach toward accord between Israel and Egypt. Since Egypt would not go it alone, another Arab partner had to be found for each step of the talks. The designated partner for the next stage was Jordan.

But Jordan has been knocked out of the game by the accep-

Letters

Diplomacy by Posse

One cannot quarrel with Mr. Sulzberger's conclusion that perpetual motion is no substitute for diplomacy (ET, Nov. 18). Why then is it impossible for Mr. Kissinger (he is not the only one) to follow his own precept and stay home?

We are often told that with secretaries of state, ministers and presidents calling up at any hour or pointing out of the sky at a moment's notice, the ambassador, be he ignorant or expert, has divided into a ceremonial appendage.

If jets and electronics can seriously diminish an ambassador, then he is not filling his role as Johnny-on-the-spot. With a modicum of guile, he can circumvent the unwise or offensive instructions he gets from headquarters and carry out others in a manner of his own choosing. He and his staff can best decide at what level to make a demarche, and above all when and to whom.

Even when they descend in person upon their hapless envoys, American officials need guidance. Their success with Brezhnev or Tanaka, with Giscard or Sadat, depends heavily on the man who knows how these gentlemen are feeling and what's on their minds. And since Washington officials are briefed in haste and are not all as retentive as Mr. Kissinger, they often require a pull on the checkrein in mid-course.

I have spent many hours of my life with my toes curling in

my shoes as I listened to "experts" from Washington laying down the law to foreign officials. One of our senior diplomats, who was sweeping up crockery after one of these visitations, put the matter with classic concision: "A few facts," he said, "would have been more useful than a posse."

Summertime, alas, is as old as the wheel. It has rarely produced anything permanent, or even agreeable since Caesar met with Cleopatra. At solemn ceremonies (nowadays mostly funerals) exalted personages have their uses. In other circumstances, and even in the jet age, the advice of Philippe de Commines five hundred years ago remains unexceptionable: "Two great princes who wish to establish good relations, should never meet face to face; they should communicate through good and wise ambassadors."

Unhappily the latter commodity is in short supply, partly because patronage has undermined the embassies that should enable our leaders to stay home and look after policy. For the peripatetic style is only a symptom of an infection far more deeply rooted in the body politic than Mr. Sulzberger indicates; it reflects our internal dispersion, our drift toward imperial government, and the insidious influence of totalitarian methods on modern diplomacy. Mr. Kissinger may perhaps be pardoned for practices which he has himself condemned but which only a Hercules of courage and objectivity could modify.

JOHN BOVEY.

A Negative View

Israel, South Africa And the UN Assembly

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—The day before Vassir Arafat addressed the UN General Assembly, a move was taken against South Africa, the implications of which harmonize with the invitation to Arafat, and possibly outweigh it. The two episodes suggest what has struck many observers of the UN as inevitable: namely, that the General Assembly of the UN is going down into that state of ratified uselessness which its irresponsibility has invited.

Concerning South Africa, here is the background. a) Everybody dislikes apartheid. b) Everybody is supposed to dislike all forms of tyranny. c) In fact, at the UN, tyranny—defined as rule by the minority, by force—is the modus vivendi of most of the voters. The tyrannies range from such absolute despots as China, to the comparatively benign despotism of, say, Kenya. d) But the only tyrannies against which the UN mobilizes are those that are either counter-revolutionary in nature (e.g. Chile's), or racial: specifically, white against black (South Africa, Rhodesia). White against white (Russia) is all right, and black against brown (Uganda) is all right, but not white against black. e) Accordingly, South Africa has been the special target of the highly specified moralism of General Assembly rhetoric.

Charter Limit

Now the problem arose a year ago: What could the General Assembly do about South Africa, given that the Charter prescribes that only the Security Council can admit a member to the UN, and only the Security Council can expel a member. In the Security Council, anti-South African specialists correctly concluded, Britain, the United States, and France would veto any move for expulsion.

So they hit on the idea of "denying" the credentials of the ambassador of South Africa as its representative. Now in order to get a seat in the General Assembly, a thing called the Credentials Committee receives the papers of a delegate, and satisfies itself that these are properly executed by a responsible official of the government dispatching said delegate to New York (usually the secretary of state, or his equivalent). This is a purely formal operation, but in it, the anti-

South Africa strategists saw their opportunity.

Why not either pack the Credentials Committee so that it will "deny" the authenticity of the letter of accreditation; or, if they don't succeed there, why not ask the General Assembly to vote to reject the conclusion of the Credentials Committee?

Last year, the gang took this strategy right to the brink. The General Assembly stopped just short of taking the credentials away from the South African ambassador.

This time they went all the way. First they asked for South Africa's expulsion, which was vetoed. Then they denied the accreditation. And now by a vote of 99 to 22, the General Assembly has denied the South African representative the right to set foot inside the UN. This is, of course, the equivalent of ejecting South Africa. To be a member of the UN without the right to select your own ambassador makes membership in the UN an abstraction.

Cheaper Outside

So, South Africa will soon discover what Taiwan has discovered. That life outside the UN is altogether possible. Indeed, it is cheaper, and allows a country that extraordinary liberation of divesting itself from institutional attachments altogether hypocritical in nature.

The UN's simultaneous invitation to Arafat of the PLO to speak as the representative of the Palestinian people undermines the constitutional structure of the UN, which although it hasn't always recognized de facto governments, has never recognized governments in exile. The temptation to do this arose last year in connection with Cambodia. If the General Assembly, following its own logic, declines at the next session to recognize the Israeli ambassador, it might go so far as to rule that Arafat is the logical representative of the Israeli people.

To such preposterous lengths the General Assembly is apparently willing to go, and the result, of course, will be that it will gradually phase out as an organ with which serious people do business. Its passage from the scene would leave this observer dry-eyed, but the tragedy is that in the process, it is coaxing along another war in the Middle East, and this could be the big one.

The Price of Détente

By Joseph Kraft

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A Long-Time Candidate for Chancellor

Strauss Is Gaining Ground With the Voters

By John M. Goshko

JOHN. Nov. 26 (WP).—His political obituary has been written more times than anyone can count. But, as he has done so in the past, Franz-Josef Strauss is demonstrating once again that he is just about the most durable figure in West German politics.

Even his arch-enemy, the left-wing newspaper Der Spiegel, acknowledged that fact last week when it put his puddy, cheerfully grinning features on its cover with a headline that read rhetorically, "Strauss as Chancellor?"

The magazine articulated what is really the principal topic of conversation in Bonn political circles—whether Mr. Strauss has really come within striking distance of his long-frustrated ambition to head the West German government.

Only a few months ago, Mr. Strauss's aggressive and flamboyant advocacy of German nationalism, anti-Communism and order seemed hopelessly out of date in West Germany.

But, however, many of his fellow voters broke in the ranks of the Christian Democrats wondering if these might not be the prescriptions that will find most favor with the voters in the national elections scheduled in 1976.

After five frustrating years in opposition to the government led by the left-of-center Social Democratic party, the Christian Democrats suddenly have found their fortunes on the upswing. During recent months, the man electorate, preoccupied with inflation and increasingly

disenchanted by the government's policy of accommodation with the Soviet Union, has been turning heavily toward the Christian Democrats in state and municipal elections.

Last spring, this shift helped to precipitate Willy Brandt's resignation as chancellor and his replacement by Helmut Schmidt. While Mr. Schmidt's personal standing with the public appears to be high, he so far has been unable to transfer his popularity to his party, and most political observers here agree that if the trend continues the Christian Democrats will almost certainly recapture the chancellorship in 1976.

This expectation has greatly increased the interest in who will emerge as the Christian Democrats' candidate for chancellor. Obviously, Mr. Strauss, 59, is among those whose names figure most prominently in the speculation.

As a former defense minister and finance minister, he is the only top-ranking survivor from the 20-year period before 1969 when the Christian Democrats controlled the Bonn government. What is more, he has effectively silenced the charge that this makes him a museum piece whose ideas are not in step with the Christian Democrats' search for an up-to-date image.

In last month's Bavarian state elections, the Christian Social Union, a party totally under Mr. Strauss's domination, captured 62 per cent of the vote—the biggest margin in Bavaria's post-war history. A victory on that scale in the country's second-largest state made it hardly clear that Mr. Strauss is still a potent vote getter.

It also greatly strengthened Mr. Strauss's hand within the curious balance of forces that represent Christian Democracy in West Germany.

West Germany has two Christian-Democratic parties. Mr. Strauss's Christian Social Union, which is confined to Bavaria, and the Christian Democratic Union, which operates in the nine other states. Although separate, the two maintain a joint caucus in the federal parliament, and in national elections they have always united behind a single candidate for chancellor.

Since the CDU has no chance of winning a parliamentary majority without the support of the Bavarian party, Mr. Strauss has had what amounts to veto power over past choices of a candidate for chancellor from the CDU ranks. In terms of his own ambitions, however, this situation has worked against him.

As a regional party with its base in a state that is heavily Catholic, rural and conservative, the CSU



Franz-Josef Strauss

stands perceptibly to the right of the CDU, which must appeal to a more broadly based constituency. In addition, there is the fact that Bavaria fits into the German political context in a highly individualistic, larger-than-life way that is not exactly to the taste of its sister states.

In the past, these factors have enabled the CDU to head off Mr. Strauss's bids for the nomination for chancellor, on the ground that he would have limited appeal in the non-Catholic, urbanized northern half of Germany.

Also counting heavily against him has been the knowledge that his demagogic red-baiting and his nationalistic image as a "Bavarian Elmsch" stir uneasy muscles among West Germany's neighbors in both Western and Eastern Europe.

Then too, Mr. Strauss's setbacks over the years have often been due in no small measure to his own excesses. In 1962, when he was riding high as defense minister, his career came perilously close to self-destruction through the Spiegel affair, with its allegations that he had tried to plug security leaks by ordering the illegal arrest of one of the magazine's editors.

Visit to New York

Even in more recent years, his efforts to broaden his constituency have been marred by his predilection for over-indulgence in strong Bavarian beer and incidents like the time in 1971 when he allegedly was assaulted and robbed by three prostitutes while on a visit to New York.

A transitional government will administer the country until elections are held to choose a constituent assembly.

The islands lie off the west coast of Africa.

The two sides reached agreement here last night after a five-hour negotiating session—the fifth since talks began Saturday.

The Portuguese delegation was

led by Antonio de Almeida Santos, Minister for Interterritorial Coordination, Miguel Trunfo, executive committee member in charge of MLSTP external relations, led the group's delegation.

Portugal granted independence to its West African territory of Guinea-Bissau last August. The territory became fully independent the following month.

Mozambique will become fully independent next June. It now has an interim government, dominated by the Mozambique Liberation Front, which assumed power in September.

Official Portuguese sources have said that a plan for the formation of a transitional government in Angola, Portugal's largest African territory, was outlined during recent contacts with leaders of Angola's liberation movement.

Last Saturday, Mr. Santos said that talks with Guinea-Bissau representatives on the future of the Cape Verde Islands, off West Africa, had been concluded with an agreement.

Indians Seize Intruder

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Security men at Parliament today arrested a man carrying explosives and a dagger as he entered the public gallery. Those present in the House, located below the public gallery, included Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Danish Workers Protest, Demand Premier's Ouster

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26 (UPI).—More than 100,000 workers, many of them unemployed, today demonstrated against the government's economic policies and demanded the resignation of Premier Poul Hartling.

In the biggest demonstration, police said about 50,000 workers gathered outside the Folketing (parliament) at Christiansborg Castle. In other major cities, workers staged wildcat strikes against what they termed inadequate measures taken by the government to combat rising unemployment.

Former Premier Anker Joergensen, a Social Democrat, told the demonstrators outside parliament that the Liberal party minority government of Mr. Hartling should resign.

"What little the government has done to save our places of work has proved useless," Mr. Joergensen said.

The number of unionized unemployed has risen to about 60,000, but trade union leaders said that at least 76,000 nonunion workers also lacked jobs.

Top Survivor

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Associated Press

CALLING ALL EXORCISTS—The Goodin family of Bridgeport, Conn., reported odd happenings in their house. Plates rattled, furniture moved. The poltergeist turned out to be the Goodins' 10-year-old adopted daughter, Marcia, who confessed to the hoax.

Lisbon, Sao Tome in Accord On Independence Next Year

ALGIERES, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Portugal and the liberation movement of Sao Tome and Principe Islands (MLSTP) today signed an agreement granting independence to the archipelago on July 12, 1976.

A transitional government will administer the country until elections are held to choose a constituent assembly.

The islands lie off the west coast of Africa.

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Danish Workers Protest, Demand Premier's Ouster

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26 (UPI).—More than 100,000 workers, many of them unemployed, today demonstrated against the government's economic policies and demanded the resignation of Premier Poul Hartling.

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"What little the government has done to save our places of work has proved useless," Mr. Joergensen said.

The number of unionized unemployed has risen to about 60,000, but trade union leaders said that at least 76,000 nonunion workers also lacked jobs.

Top Survivor

As a former defense minister and finance minister, he is the only top-ranking survivor from the 20-year period before 1969 when the Christian Democrats controlled the Bonn government. What is more, he has effectively silenced the charge that this makes him a museum piece whose ideas are not in step with the Christian Democrats' search for an up-to-date image.

In last month's Bavarian state elections, the Christian Social Union, a party totally under Mr. Strauss's domination, captured 62 per cent of the vote—the biggest margin in Bavaria's post-war history. A victory on that scale in the country's second-largest state made it hardly clear that Mr. Strauss is still a potent vote getter.

It also greatly strengthened Mr. Strauss's hand within the curious balance of forces that represent Christian Democracy in West Germany.

West Germany has two Christian-Democratic parties. Mr. Strauss's Christian Social Union, which is confined to Bavaria, and the Christian Democratic Union, which operates in the nine other states. Although separate, the two maintain a joint caucus in the federal parliament, and in national elections they have always united behind a single candidate for chancellor.

Since the CDU has no chance of winning a parliamentary majority without the support of the Bavarian party, Mr. Strauss has had what amounts to veto power over past choices of a candidate for chancellor from the CDU ranks. In terms of his own ambitions, however, this situation has worked against him.

As a regional party with its base in a state that is heavily Catholic, rural and conservative, the CSU

stands perceptibly to the right of the CDU, which must appeal to a more broadly based constituency. In addition, there is the fact that Bavaria fits into the German political context in a highly individualistic, larger-than-life way that is not exactly to the taste of its sister states.

In the past, these factors have enabled the CDU to head off Mr. Strauss's bids for the nomination for chancellor, on the ground that he would have limited appeal in the non-Catholic, urbanized northern half of Germany.

Also counting heavily against him has been the knowledge that his demagogic red-baiting and his nationalistic image as a "Bavarian Elmsch" stir uneasy muscles among West Germany's neighbors in both Western and Eastern Europe.

Then too, Mr. Strauss's setbacks over the years have often been due in no small measure to his own excesses. In 1962, when he was riding high as defense minister, his career came perilously close to self-destruction through the Spiegel affair, with its allegations that he had tried to plug security leaks by ordering the illegal arrest of one of the magazine's editors.

Visit to New York

Even in more recent years, his efforts to broaden his constituency have been marred by his predilection for over-indulgence in strong Bavarian beer and incidents like the time in 1971 when he allegedly was assaulted and robbed by three prostitutes while on a visit to New York.

A transitional government will administer the country until elections are held to choose a constituent assembly.

The islands lie off the west coast of Africa.

The two sides reached agreement here last night after a five-hour negotiating session—the fifth since talks began Saturday.

The Portuguese delegation was

led by Antonio de Almeida Santos, Minister for Interterritorial Coordination, Miguel Trunfo, executive committee member in charge of MLSTP external relations, led the group's delegation.

Portugal granted independence to its West African territory of Guinea-Bissau last August. The territory became fully independent the following month.

Mozambique will become fully independent next June. It now has an interim government, dominated by the Mozambique Liberation Front, which assumed power in September.

Official Portuguese sources have said that a plan for the formation of a transitional government in Angola, Portugal's largest African territory, was outlined during recent contacts with leaders of Angola's liberation movement.

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Raising Fears of Domination in U.S.

Big Oil Firms Exploiting Geothermal Fields

By George Alexander

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26.—With little fanfare, but with great purposefulness and skill, the major American oil companies are rapidly coming to dominate U.S. geothermal resources—the underground reservoirs of steam, scalding water and hot rock strata that are often hailed as a potentially significant new source of energy for the future.

Wherever there is a hint of a geothermal field, almost invariably, it appears, the land above has been leased to a major oil firm.

Almost everyone interviewed for this report accepted the acquisition of geothermal resources by the big oil companies as inevitable. They all saw both bad and good in this prospect, but in varying proportions.

"Better to have big oil develop these resources," said a government official who declined to be identified, "than a bunch of small promoters who jump in hoping to make a big, fast buck and then go broke and run out or who admit, very belatedly, they can't meet the [environmental] requirements and leave the public holding the bag."

"So I feel big oil is preferable, with the proviso"—here, the official paused and then spoke with emphasis—"with the proviso that we can make an honest person of the industry."

His concern, he explained, was not so much that the major oil firms would do anything blatantly illegal or dishonest in developing geothermal resources, but rather that they would not compete against each other any more vigorously than they have in oil and gas.

That same fear of control exerted by a few producers over a commodity sought by many consumers was expressed by others. The actions of the major oil companies are not likely to put such fears to rest quickly.

Consider the Geysers, since what has been happening and is happening there may be a pattern of what is to come.

The Geysers is an area 70 miles north of San Francisco whose underlying rock layers produce abundant quantities of relatively clean steam, used by Pacific Gas and Electric, the utility for northern California, to

spin turbogenerators to make electricity.

PG and E, the only U.S. utility to use geothermal energy as part of its overall capacity, buys that steam from the partnership of Union Oil, Magna Power Co. and Thermal Power Co.

The cost of Geysers steam is tied to the cost of oil and gas used the preceding year. As the cost of oil goes up, so automatically does the cost of geothermal steam.

William Gallavan, the manager of PG and E's rate department, defended this on the basis of geothermal steam's value to other fuels. "As the cost of some fuels increases," he said, referring to oil and natural gas, "they tend to bring up the value of other types, such as geothermal."

"If we had to use oil in those plants, instead of steam, to generate an equivalent amount of electricity, we should have to pay that much or more."

Question Remains

But precisely because the nine plants at the Geysers use steam, not oil, and because there is no other competitive demand for that steam, the question remains: Why does the utility allow the price of one fuel source to be pegged to that of another?

The growing number of major oil companies engaged in varying stages of geothermal exploration and development—all of which are acquiring leaseholds on federal, state and privately owned land throughout the western United States—raises another worrisome question: utilization.

Utilization is the practice of several oil companies consolidating their holdings in a certain area and designating one firm to operate it for the benefit of all. It is often depicted as a conservation measure.

"I'm not sure that utilization can be applied to geothermal resources," said a legal expert who is studying the matter at the present.

"In the utilization of an oil field," he said, "you at least have separate development and marketing functions. The different firms may work together to bring up the oil, but then they can transport it elsewhere to sell, even—theoretically, at least—against each other."

"But how are you going to market steam separately from

where you develop it? I'm not sure that there could be independent marketing of the product in geothermal; it's a different dimension than oil."

Some observers, like Charles Baldwin, are bothered by what they regard as the oil industry's narrow view of the potential of geothermal fields.

Mr. Baldwin, an energy consultant to the California Senate's Committee on Governmental Organization, is critical of the major companies' obsession with geothermal energy to generate electricity, to the exclusion of other applications.

"There's a long list of other uses," he said. "Home heating and cooling. Freezing produce. Kiln drying of lumber. Drying nuts and prunes. Underground circulation of hot brine, in pipes, to heat soil and accelerate seed germination. And there are a lot of industrial uses as well."

"So when you ask how I view the oil companies' domination of this key energy source, I would have to say it is good from the standpoint of generating electrical power, but bad from the standpoint of the other uses I just described."

The assessment is unchallenged by oil representatives.

Clint Dahlstrom of Standard Oil of California, citing the difficulties of transmitting raw geothermal energy over appreciable distances, said frankly: "We don't see any probability of nonelectrical uses being very significant."

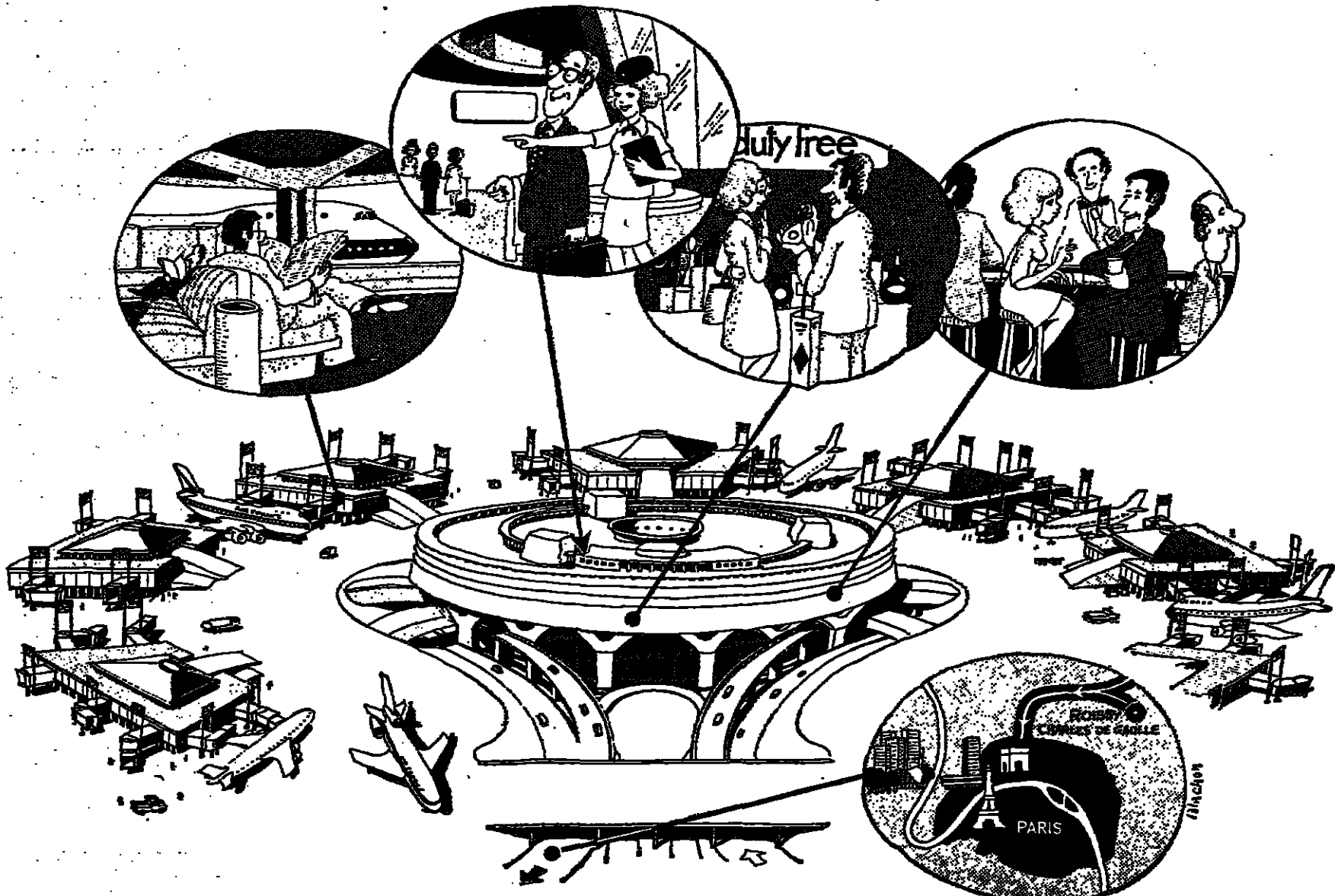
That attitude toward alternate uses of geothermal energy, Mr. Baldwin believes, is largely due to the structure of the oil industry and the well-established ways in which it has done business.

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Court Allows Sartre To Talk With Baader

STUTTGART, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre has been given permission to visit Andreas Baader, alleged co-leader of the Baader-Meinhof group of urban guerrillas, a court spokesman said here today.

The spokesman said a Stuttgart court had given Mr. Sartre permission to pay a 30-minute visit to Baader, who is awaiting trial on charges which include murder and bombings.



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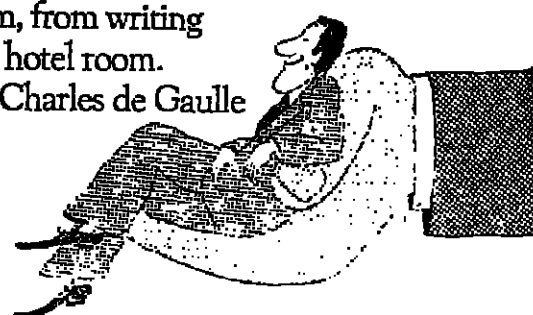
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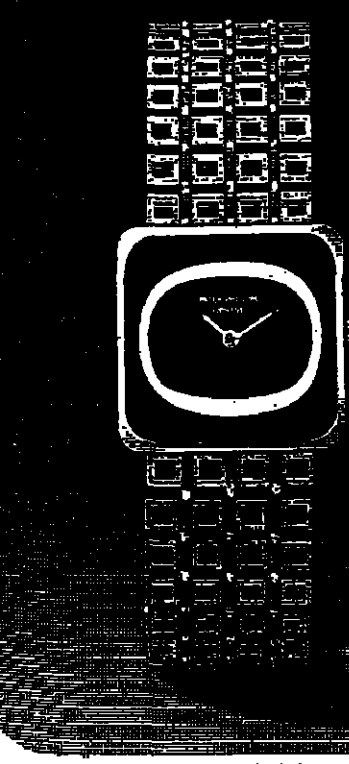
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DANCE

Nureyev, Carlson
In Tetley's Idiom

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 26 (IHT).—After last year's success with a dance for it by Alfred Cunningham, the Paris Opéra has once again made itself a temporary capital of contemporary dance with "Tristan," the substantial new work by Glen Tetley that has just been given its premiere.

In a way, it is hard to see how it could miss, since it united the different yet remarkable qualities of Rudolf Nureyev and Carolyn Carlson: the highly personal idiom of Tetley, the American successor to John Cranko as director of the Stuttgart Ballet; a new score by Hans Werner Henze, and a title that suggests a new look at a rich theatrical and human legend.

But Tetley's approach has nothing to do with a romantic treatment of the "Tristan" story, any more than his choreographic language has to do with romantic ballet. He says he has gone back to the Celtic legend, which he finds more physical and sensual than idealized. This implies a reference to the events that precede the opening of Wagner's opera, for instance.

Yet, despite an occasional fleeting allusion to a familiar event, this "Tristan" is not so much narrated as it is communicated to the eyes as if by some kind of primal and barely decipherable ritual. With its slow-motion twisting, bending, struggling movements for the lovers, and the savage exuberance of their surrounding world, it is a dance that would seem at home among the ancient stone monuments of Brittany.

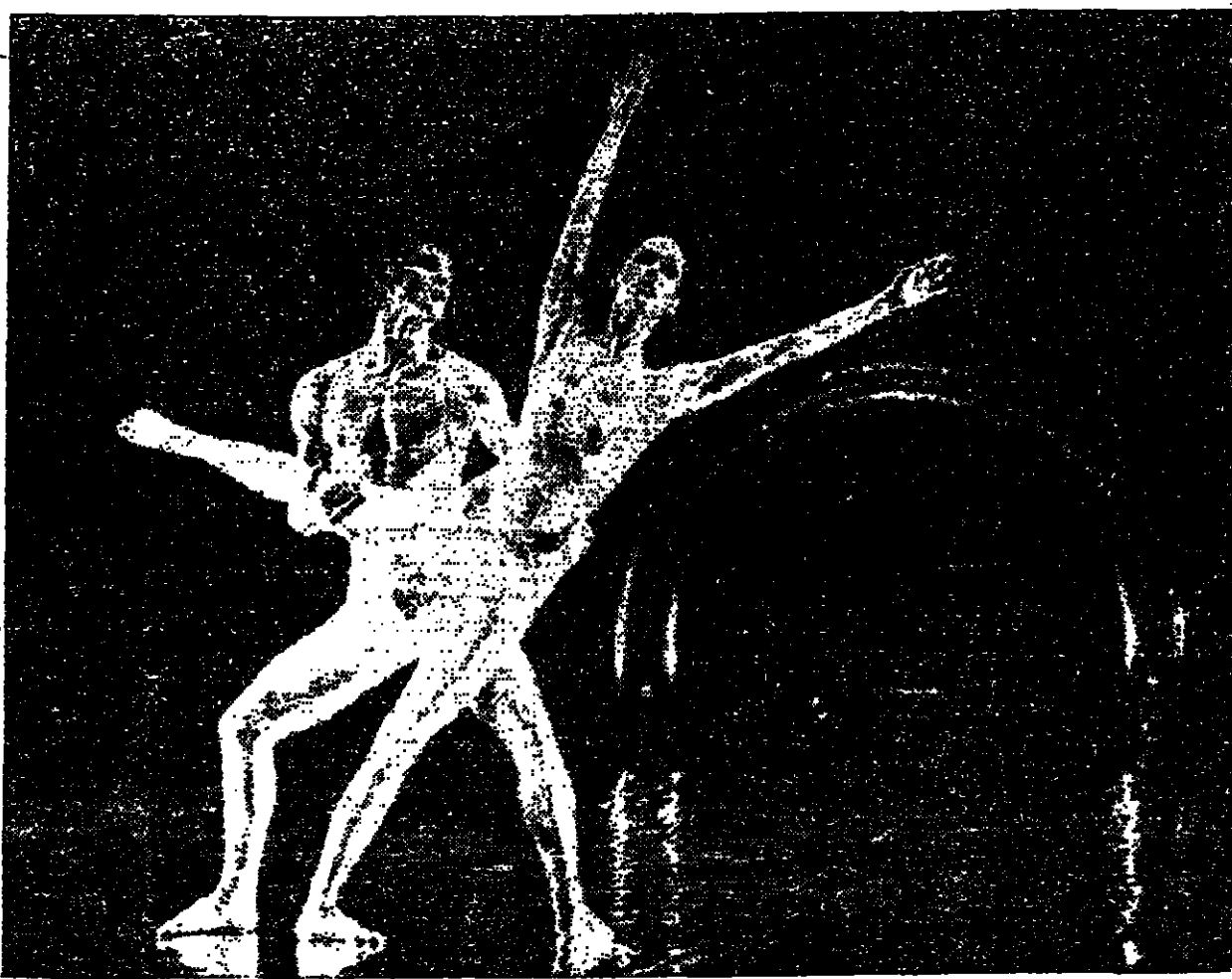
Good Match

Much has been made of the contrast between the classically trained Nureyev and the modern dance background of Carlson, but Nureyev's controlled animal power and Carlson's flowing, almost plant-like suppleness were beautifully matched and mutually expressive. In any case, Nureyev has danced for Tetley before, and he continues to explore and absorb all the languages of dance as if afraid time will run out before he has done everything.

Fifteen of the younger Opéra dancers filled out the cast more than credibly, and one in particular, Jean Guizet, was splendid in a wild death-dance of a solo.

Although Henze did not write his 50-minute score for this bal-

Rudolf Nureyev
and Carolyn
Carlson in
"Tristan."



let, but for the London Symphony Orchestra which gave its premiere last month, it nevertheless is a reminder that the composer is theatrical by instinct and experience. Fully titled, "Tristan, Preludes for Piano, Electronic Tape and Orchestra," it seemed in itself a rather arid succession of contrasting sections that

nonetheless effectively paralleled the dance. Marius Constant conducted with assurance and Georges Pludermacher was the excellent pianist.

Nadine Baylis's scenery, a huge triangle pointing down toward a semi-circular bar of chromed metal, and John B. Read's lighting, including projections that

suggested the proximity of water, combined to make a setting of austere, abstract beauty, with the only note of richer color coming in the mottled pastel hues of the dancer's tights.

The audience's vociferous hostility to the work at the premiere had largely disappeared by the third performance, which

got a warm, if not enthusiastic, reception.

On the same program, Nureyev gave Robbins's "Afternoon of a Faun" a highly individual coloring, although the slightly wild and exotic animal of his interpretation needs a less bland partner than Chisholm Thesmar to make its full effect.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"Mixed Company" produced and directed by Melville Shavelson, tells of "the adoption of a small Vietnamese girl, a black boy and a Hopi moppet by a suburban couple who can't even cope with their own three children," says Nora Sayre. "The immense talents of Barbara Harris and Joseph Bologna (as the parents) are wasted throughout this dreary farce, which is tempered with ominously perky music, some liberal intentions run amok, cloy jokes about bed wetting, and an attempt at hipness that puts racist lines into the children's mouths." Sayre says that "there

are ghastly moments when the whole family kneels down and pretends to cry together. Spectators who came in hopes of comedy could always join them."

"Saturday, Sunday, Monday," says Clive Barnes, is Eduardo de Filippo's "diverting little slice of salami... a play about food, life and food." Barnes finds it difficult to understand the play's success in London, though he is impressed by the appetizing aromas of the various Italian dishes cooked on stage. The situation finally "comes to the boil" during the Neapolitan family's Sunday lunch when the father accuses his neighbor of having an affair with his wife. The play is "handsomely acted" with Sada Thompson as the Italian mother and Ed Wulach as the father, outstanding in a host of "lovely performances."

"The Island" is the second of

the South African plays running in repertory with "Slave Benzil Dead." Clive Barnes calls it "probably the most terrifying realistic play of prison life I have ever seen." The play, like "Slave Benzil," is a collaborative effort between John Kani, Winston Ntshona and Athol Fugard. "The tone and texture of the dialogue, to say nothing of the almost unbelievable spontaneity of the acting," Barnes says, "produce a degree of actuality that while common enough in the cinema is extraordinarily unusual, arresting, and at times even embarrassing, in the theater." Barnes finds both "The Island" and "Slave Benzil" "most compelling experiences... that have very little precedent. In compass, they're achieving what Brecht often sought for, a kind of dialectic realism, but didacticism is the last quality you

think of with these South African plays. The first quality is compassion."

Films

"The Klansman," directed by Terence Young, is a clumsy adaptation of the novel by William Bradford Huie, says Vincent Canby. Set in a small Alabama town in the 1960s, the theme is racial confrontation. Lee Marvin plays the town's would-be humane sheriff, a Klux Klansman. Richard Burton complements Marvin's role with his portrayal of "the last member of an aristocratic family who finds the Klan ridiculous and abhorrent but who is only slightly less out of touch with reality than the black-baiting redneck farmers." The characters, says Canby, "are valid and the events that bring about the final bloody shoot-out are not without a certain realism to recent history." However, the plot disintegrates into "the automatic responses to the demands

of cheap, easy movie melodrama." The subject—and Mr. Huie's tough, journalistic novel—should have been much better served.

"Murder on the Orient Express," directed by Sidney Lumet, is based on Agatha Christie's famous novel. Shot in Britain, France and Turkey, "it has the kind of all-star cast that only MGM could have afforded 40 years ago," says Vincent Canby. "Setting the tone for the film is Albert Finney's extraordinary performance as Hercule Poirot, Agatha Christie's Belgian detective whose smug, unflappable brilliance makes Sherlock Holmes look like a hysterical freak." Canby finds the film full of the "sort of wildly theatrical overstatements that heretofore only Laurence Olivier, Marlon Brando and, occasionally, Maggie Smith have gotten away with." Canby's only quarrel with the film is a minor one: "There is too much music on the soundtrack."

FILMS

Murder, Maniacs in Vadim's Latest

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 26 (IHT).—"La Jeune Fille Assassine" (at the Biarritz, the UGC Odéon and the Cinéma Opéra) is probably what people expect of Roger Vadim, who discovered Brigitte Bardot and who specializes in the erotic.

It deals with a sex murder and is so overrun with sexual mania of various sorts that any account of it would read like a combination of psychopathic cases collected by Havelock Ellis.

It is crowded with scenes of fascination and audacity, but it is weak on suspense; Vadim's sense of the ridiculous seems to have deserted him. He has failed to supply the black humor necessary to balance such an overheated scenario. The film solemnly moves from grotesque situation to grotesque situation.

A pretty model has been murdered, but the police, unable to solve the crime, have dropped the investigation. An intellectual author, at work on a study of Freud, decides to turn detective. He knew the dead woman and intends to write her story so we are treated to flashbacks of her past. What a tiresome person she was. She fought with her father, showed monstrous longings for her brother, took drugs, married a homosexual, wrote a crime, carried on with a German sadist and the aforementioned author, threw her pearl necklace into the Seine and had a death wish. Almost anyone might want to kill her.

For his heroine, Vadim has chosen a young novice, Sirpa

Lane, a former fashion magazine model. Miss Lane's sensitive face is at odds with the rampaging of the insane Charlotte, but her presence softens the harshness of the role and is pleasantly soothing. Vadim, as the ineptive author, proves a sound and sympathetic actor, while Mathieu Carrière as the mad German playboy, Elisabeth Wiener, Michel Duchaussoy and the others suffice in their weird assignments. Pictorially the film has originality and beauty. To give this lurid shocker highbrow tone, the dialogue is sprinkled with literary quotations, including a clumsy paraphrase of H.L. Menckens: "The movies are by morons for morons."

French screen comedy has coarsened lately. An example of the current phase is "La Moutarde de Monte au Nez" (at the Marignan, Balbe and many other houses). The Gallic spirit here gives way to imitation Hollywood slapstick. In the film a timid professor and a film star, with whom the teacher has become unwittingly involved, are pursued by an inquiring photographer. Claude Zidi, responsible for the Charlotte movies, directed, giving the film the common touch, though its popularity is probably due to Pierre Richard as the savant and Jane Birkin as the movie star.

Don Siegel has put "The Black Windmill" (at the UGC Odéon in English) through its paces with proper vigor. In the film a schoolboy, the son of a British secret agent, is kidnapped. Excitement and surprises hold attention from start to finish. Michael Caine is the secret agent who is torn between duty to his country and paternal affection. The result is above the routine.

The Library of Congress recently honored Iano Hugo, the celebrated engraver and filmmaker, with a showing of eight of his experimental films. This week Hugo came to Paris for a projection of his new film "Transcending," in which he has worked for the first time with videotape.

"Transcending" was suggested by Maya Pines's book "The Brain Changes, Scientists and the New Mind Control," which expounds the theory that everyone is either right-brained or left-brained and that in every individual two different persons exist. Hugo gives graphic demonstration of the theory with Yves Hachemine, the Japanese mime, serving the split-personality figure. The film is due for theater and television release here in January.

Olivier Messiaen et les O-

Statue of Venus Found

TERAMO, Italy, Nov. 26 (AP).—A headless statue of Venus has been unearthed on the outskirts of this central Italian town during excavation for a new hospital, authorities have announced. The statue dates to the time of imperial Rome. The excavation also brought to light the ruins of what experts described as a sumptuous Roman villa.

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Who Is Eating
The Pet Food
In the U.S.?

By Laurie Johnston

NEW YORK (IHT).—The suggestion for the main diet called for beef chunks cooked with eggs, cheese and assorted vegetables (carrots, green peas, celery, green beans, onions, a touch of garlic). Or as an alternative, tuna fish with tomatoes, bell peppers, spinach celery, onions and a garnish of parsley. The diner being tempted? A dog or a cat. The meals? A 39-cent can of dog food, a 22-cent can of cat tuna.

Three billion pounds of canned pet foods are consumed yearly in the United States by a family-owned pet population of about 33 million dogs and 22 million cats and enough strays to bring the estimated total to 90 million. Pet food, ringing up \$2 billion in total sales yearly, is the nation's biggest grocery item with all types totaling more than 7 billion pounds.

But, as concern spreads about hunger and malnutrition as well as poverty and inflation, reports persist that canned pet food in substantial quantities is being eaten by humans, especially the elderly poor. Another version is that one-third of the canned pet food sold in some slum areas is consumed by people.

Inquiries by city, state and federal health and welfare officials in the New York metropolitan area as well as grocery chains and the pet food industry itself have failed to substantiate any of the reports.

Industry sources said that figures released in May showed a 10-per-cent decline in canned pet food sales in the previous three months and a 4 per cent in the previous year, after a 65-per-cent climb since 1968, with dry and semi-moist pet foods each up 9 per cent. They also noted the increasing "anti-crime" ownership of large dogs by the elderly and poor, suggesting a possible connection with reports of rising pet food sales in low-income areas.

"The only discernible sales pattern is that there is no discernible pattern," insisted Jay Acken, executive director of the New Jersey Food Council, a grocers' group.

But the report concerning human consumers has had consequences. For example, the manufacturers and their trade association, the Pet Food Institute in Washington, D.C., are busy knocking down the rumors, which already have been traced to the human eye and nose, as well as the meat-and-protein image through cultivated advertising, which for all products totaled \$80 million in 1973 (60 per cent of it on television) and is projected at close to \$100 million this year.

"It's all those chefs on TV cutting up meat for dog food," said Barbara Primo, a nutritionist with the New York Health Department. "It's not hard to imagine some response from people who are craving some kind of meat or protein and don't know cheap alternatives." Ironically despite the "meaty goodness" pitch for the canned foods, virtually all animal nutritionists agree that the dry or semi-moist foods give pets "more nutrition for less money."

Most of the people interviewed during the last week considered that it was a scandal if even one individual in "overfed" America was actually relying on pet food.

"In six months of trying, we have not come across a real case," said Pat Scott of New York City's Office for the Aging.

The credibility of the rumor may stem partly from the industry's own stress on "palatability" of the better canned pet foods to the human eye and nose, as well as the meat-and-protein image through cultivated advertising, which for all products totaled \$80 million in 1973 (60 per cent of it on television) and is projected at close to \$100 million this year.

"It's all those chefs on TV cutting up meat for dog food," said Barbara Primo, a nutritionist with the New York Health Department. "It's not hard to imagine some response from people who are craving some kind of meat or protein and don't know cheap alternatives." Ironically despite the "meaty goodness" pitch for the canned foods, virtually all animal nutritionists agree that the dry or semi-moist foods give pets "more nutrition for less money."

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CHANGES IN THE BANKING SECTOR IN LEBANON

by
Pierre Nasrallah,
Secretary-General
of the Association of
Banks in Lebanon.

In the recent evolution in the Lebanese banking system, changes have taken place at three levels: that of legislation, the structure of the institutional apparatus, and in banking activity itself.

1—LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

The Money and Credit Code, which is the basis of the law where banking is concerned, goes back to 1963. It was altered by new regulations in 1967 subsequent to the crash of the intra bank and the June war. At that time, following the serious events which had worldwide consequences, notably in the region of the Middle East, the legislator was meeting the requirements of the banking sector and the economy in general. In October, 1972, by amending once again the Money and Credit Code, the legislator was simply operating logically. He was far from reacting to events; he just felt the need of adapting the texts of the law to the rapid transformations taking place in transactions in modern economies. He took particular care to ease the relations between the Central Bank and the commercial banks, to give a wider margin of action to the Central Bank, and to reinforce the powers of the banking Control Commission.

a) Relations between the Central Bank and commercial banks have been eased in more than one respect. By extending the maturity deadlines (from 90 to 180 days) for bonds admitted for rediscount; by admitting for rediscount, alongside the traditional private bonds, public bonds issued or guaranteed by the state; lastly, in certain conditions, by the purchase and sale of public or private bonds, if need be, through the intermediary of the Beirut stock market. The discount and buying and selling operations for the said bonds are also possible when they are made out in foreign currencies. Finally the Central Bank can, in the light of the general monetary situation, accept interest producing deposits from the banks and can

consider if it judges it opportune that the banks' investment in public bonds, or bonds issued with the guarantee of the state, form part of the compulsory reserve. This is indeed not an exhaustive list, as the amendments made cover many other points.

b) The Central Bank's margin of action becomes wider. It is possible for it to fix and modify, whenever it considers it necessary, the standards of management that the banks should observe in order to preserve a state of liquidity and solvability. Its action on credit control is broadened and no longer limited to advances against securities and consumer loans. Lastly, its action is no longer limited simply to the banking sector globally, but also to firms on an individual basis. Its action is henceforth more differentiated in that for each bank taken individually, it can determine the proportions which should exist between assets and liabilities.

c) The strengthening of the Bank's Control Commission powers. Its powers exceed the banking area proper and extend to financial establishments. Furthermore, the acquisition of real estate by the Banks in recovery of doubtful receivables is subject to its prior permission; it is also up to the Control Commission to evaluate the bank's assets and eventual losses. Lastly they have powers of evaluation in respect to the granting of loans to members of Boards of Directors according to the rules laid down by the law.

II—THE MODIFICATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL APPARATUS

a) First special legislation enabled the creation of a medium and long-term investment and commercial bank, Banque Nationale pour le Développement Industriel et Touristique, with capital of L.L. 60 million, 51% being supplied by the State and 49% by the commercial banks.

b) Secondly, it is necessary to indicate the creation of a new type of banking establishment specialized in medium and long-term loans. The law which governs the formation of these establishments goes back to April 21st, 1967. It was not, however, applied before 1972 with the formation of the following banks with a capital of L.L. 15 million.

—Banque d'Investissement et de Financement—INFI (formed by the Bank Audi S.A.L., the Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires, the Renault group, Hambros Bank, the Mitsui Bank and Nomura Securities, in addition to the participation of private Arab investors.

—Banque de Financement (capital L.L. 17 million). Initially this was a commercial bank controlled by Intra Investment Co., which has been transformed into an investment bank.

—Union Bank, formed in 1974, with the participation of the Gaffar Group, the B.C.A.I.F., the Sumitomo Bank, Kredietbank of Luxembourg, Daiwa Securities Co. Limited, the Scottish Eastern Investment Bank Limited, Smith Barney International, Scottish Ontario Investment, and the Securities Trust of Scotland, together with Madame Nadia El Khoury.

—Banque du Proche-Orient S.A.L. Byblos Arab Financing S.A.L. and Interfinance Bank. These three organizations are still in the process of formation.

c) One notes, as well, the introduction to Beirut of new commercial banks with international networks subsequent to their purchase of Lebanese Banks in activity. The following names can be noted in particular:

—Crédit Suisse has bought the Kairouz Bank S.A.L.

—Chemical Bank has bought the Rabiya Bank S.A.L.

—The Bank of Credit and Commerce International has bought the Banque Charouni S.A.L.

—The Fidelity Bank has bought the Banque de la Méditerranée S.A.L.

—Crédit Commercial de France has bought the Banque Libanaise des Emigrés S.A.L.

—The Toronto Dominion Bank has bought the Banque des Cédres S.A.L.

—The Morgan Guaranty Trust Company has purchased 40% of the Bank Al-Mashrek.

—The Hanlowy Bank (Poland) has bought the Commercial Business Bank S.A.L.

—A group of Kuwaiti financiers controls the Liberal Bank, with part ownership by the First National City Bank.

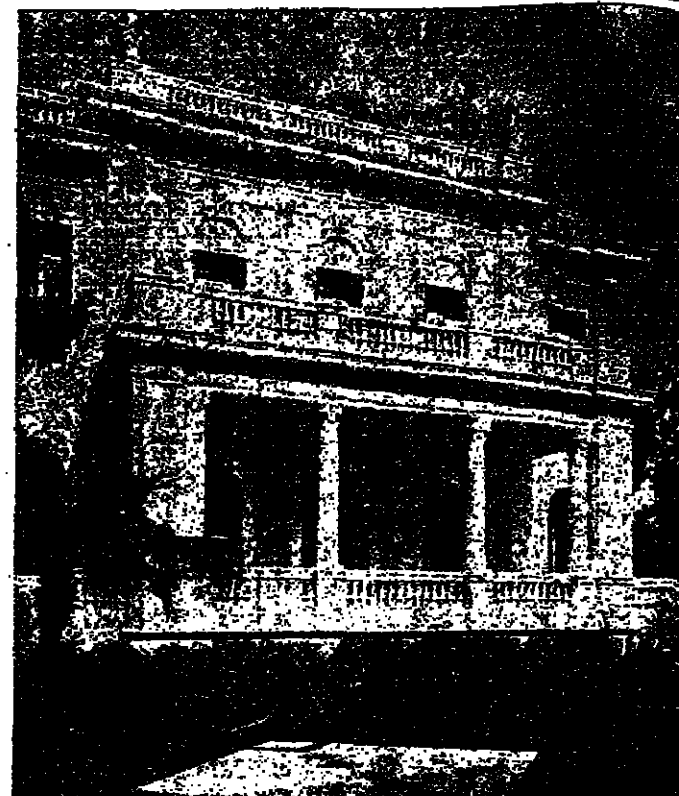
Apart from these purchases, other transformations have taken place in the banking sector: two new commercial banks have seen the light of day (The Banque Commerciale Syro-Libanaise and the Lebanese Arab Bank) and the Société Tunisienne de Banque has become the Arab Libyan Tunisian Bank, through a contribution of Libyan capital.

d) The particularly massive influx of foreign banks' representative offices into the Beirut market is the final element that can be noted in the modification of the structure of the institutional apparatus. The number of these offices was limited to 28 in 1970; today it officially attains 47 establishments. Other applications for admission are, however, in process and it may be assumed that the number will reach nearly 55 before the end of 1974. All the flags of international finance are represented there.

III—THE NEW ORIENTATION OF BANKING ACTIVITY

There is an obvious change in the structure of the assets in the balance sheet of the banks. Loans to the economy are taking the lead over outside investments. Traditionally these two types of investment accounted for a similar share in banking assets; this share stood around 45% of the total for each sector and has stayed roughly at the same level since 1970. Things changed in 1973, with outside investments falling to 40%, loans to the economy rising to 51%. It is true that these percentages are those for the month of December, but the average for the year should not be considerably different.

The consequence here is important to emphasize. Banking finance in Lebanon, because it depended for at least half of its activity on outside reinvestments, was considered to be structurally anti-inflationist but with a reversal in proportions, a new factor appeared. The greater part of financing is now devoted to internal credits with its direct implications on global demand. From now on, a more effective monetary policy is required, and the monetary authorities will have a delicate part to play in this connection.



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of the new INFI investment bank, a bank with a multi-national character and Lebanese currency international financing operations. Moving into the new premises is part of BANQUE AUDI's undertaking to handle your business in the Middle East with modern, dynamic, more efficient but still conservative banking methods.

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(Continued on Page 12.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1974

Announces Plan to Reduce Dividend

Japan Car Firm's Net Dips 66%

KYO, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—Kogyo Co., maker of a automobile, announced a dividend cut to 2.5 yen for the six months ended 31 from 4 yen a share for previous term and for a year.

Sales rose to 260.2 million yen from 238.47 billion yen.

Toyota Kogyo cited higher labor and material costs for its lower profit. A decline in auto shipments also contributed to the poor results.

Last week, Toyota Kogyo announced that it planned to begin setting new material and parts purchases with preliminary notes rather than cash, effective December.

The company has been securing cash for its Japanese operations by exporting autos to other countries where most have gone into inventory. The inventories are financed locally with the Japanese parent collecting cash as though the exports had been actual sales. This is a practice used in varying degrees by nearly all Japanese companies.

Toyota Kogyo's overseas inventories, especially in the United States, where stocks are estimated to be equivalent to 18 months sales, are so large as to be a source of some concern.

Bayer's Profit Rises

LEVERKUSEN, W. Germany, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—Bayer group's net profit in the nine months rose 28.1 per cent to \$11 million marks on a turnover increase of 31.2 per cent, Herbert Gruenwald, management board chairman, reported today.

Mr. Gruenwald predicted increased profit for 1974 resulting from an outstanding first half but tempered by a cooler second half. Bayer earned 566 million marks in 1973.

World turnover for the full year is expected to rise to 18.5 billion marks from 14.7 billion.

Dollar, Pound Soften Again

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—The dollar and sterling continued to weaken against Continental European currencies today amid indications that some of the oil-producing states were again diversifying their dollar holdings into marks and Swiss francs.

The dollar fell to about 24.55 marks from 24.6, and fell more sharply against the Swiss franc, dropping to 2.693 from 2.695.

A dealer said it seemed likely that the oil-producing states were buying both marks and Swiss francs whenever those currencies weakened slightly. "There seem to be some very large orders overhanging the market," he commented.

The dollar also fell just about 3 cents against the French franc to 4.653, a new low for the year, and weakened against the lira.

Although sterling managed to rise slightly against the dollar to \$2.245 from \$2.235, it declined again against Continental currencies.

Electric Car Dealer Has Last Laugh

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP).—Guy Beaufort is one of the few auto dealers wearing a smile these days.

With major car prices up and sales drastically down, Mr. Beaufort says business at his electric car dealership is on the upswing.

The reason, he says, is that an increasing number of auto shoppers say they cannot afford to pay \$4,000 or more for a second car that is used primarily for short errands around town.

"A couple of months ago, my friends who are car dealers were laughing at me," he says. "Now my sales are increasing while theirs are decreasing."

Mr. Beaufort's dealership is one of about 27 stall outlets for the Vanguard electric car in Florida, parts of the Midwest, Texas and California.

He claims his auto is the cheapest American-made car, listing for \$2,390. The current model is a maximum speed of 28 miles an hour with 50-mile range. He says it can be charged every

night by plugging into any 110 volt household outlet at a cost of about 18 cents.

The car weighs 1,100 pounds—about one-third the weight of a regular medium-size auto—seats two and has space for four big bags of groceries, says Mr. Beaufort.

It has only four moving parts, does not require oil changes, tune-ups, antifreeze and is non-polluting. Regular maintenance includes changing motor brushes every six months and a new battery every 14,000 miles or so at a cost of about \$250. If the 2 1/2-horsepower motor burns out, it costs about \$50 to rebuild it.

"We're selling as many as we can make," says Robert Stone, national sales manager in Sebring, Fla., where a plant with about 25 workers turns out five or six models a day.

"With people worried about a possible 10-cent gasoline surtax and the price of 75 models going sky-high, we've noticed a slow but perceptible movement from the conventional to our type of transportation."

Japanese Firms' Profits Seen on Decline

KYO, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—Net profits of major Japanese companies will decline an average 1.8 per cent during the six months ended March 31, 1975, on increased sales of 7.1 per cent, compared with the preceding half-year, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, an economic newspaper, said today.

The paper also predicted that the current half-year profit of the concerns show a 7.3-per-cent decline from the current half-year

period from the last half-year term.

Nihon Keizai said the expected declines both in net and operating profits would constitute the third consecutive half-year dip—the first time this has occurred since a recession in 1965.

The paper blamed a sharp increase in fixed costs stemming from production cutbacks as a result of lower demand for the projected poor profitability.

The textile, electric equipment and shipbuilding industries are expected to suffer most seriously from the current recession, it said.

Major steelmakers and fertilizer producers are expected to report higher profits during the half-year period, the paper said. The full impact of a domestic price increase, which has been effective since last June, and brisk exports would contribute to the projected higher profit of steelmakers, it predicted.

Oil refining and electric power companies also are forecast to recover from the damage caused

by the start of the oil crisis last year, Nihon Keizai said. It cited price and rate increases for the projected good earnings reports of both oil refiners and power firms for the next half.

Foreigners Sell Japanese Stocks

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—Foreign investors sold a net \$72 million of Japanese stocks during October on the open market, the Finance Ministry said today.

Foreign investors have been net sellers of Japanese equities since September, 1973.

Foreign investors sold \$100.4 million of Japanese stocks during the month, while purchasing \$28.4 million in stock.

However, foreign investors were net purchasers of Japanese bonds and beneficiary certificates during October, officials said, buying \$29.5 million of bonds and beneficiary certificates during the month, while selling \$9.7 million.

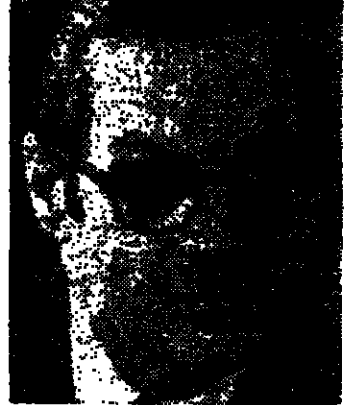


'Er, This Is Not Exactly a Flood... High Water, Perhaps, but When I Say High Water, Let Me Make One Thing Perfectly Clear...'

Simon Now Says Slump May Be Longest

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—On Nov. 12, after avoiding the term for weeks, President Ford's economic advisers conceded that the United States is indeed in a recession. Now, one of them says it may be the longest recession since the end of World War II.

The economic expert concerned is William Simon, the secretary of the Treasury, who acknowledged that the country is in a



William Simon

Big U.S. Retailer Said to Ask Suppliers to Sell Its Orders

By Isadore Barmash

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Sears, Roebuck & Co., concerned by inventories substantially higher than they were last year, has asked a number of its prime suppliers to try to sell to other retailers large quantities of goods it had ordered.

In other cases, Sears has asked suppliers to delay delivery until further notice.

Sears, the country's largest retailer with estimated sales this year of \$12.4 billion, reported yesterday that its inventories in the third quarter ended Oct. 31 were up 16.8 per cent from the 1973 level.

In Chicago, a company spokesman denied any knowledge of the Sears effort to divert shipment of goods it had ordered.

However, it was learned that Sears' suppliers have asked three major retail chains in the New York area if they wanted to accept, at reduced prices, goods ordered by Sears.

A \$6-million inventory of foot-wear, for example, was offered for about \$4 million, but the offer was not accepted. In addition, large quantities of apparel, underwear, sleeping bags, bedspreads, linens and towels were offered and in most cases accepted because of the price inducement.

Unusual Action

Retailing executives termed the Sears move highly unusual for a company regarded highly for its management skills and judgment.

Sears, like most other large retail chains, has curbed its inventory in line with a more modest sales expectation.

Several suppliers, in discussing the matter with other retailers, indicated concern over the situation since either delaying or diverting goods on order to Sears has burdened them financially.

In the past, sources said, some Sears merchandise has been offered to other companies but the quantities are said to have been

considerably smaller than those now being offered.

In reporting a 38.5-per-cent decline in profits on an 8-per-cent sales gain in the third quarter, Arthur Wood, Sears' chairman, said yesterday that inventories at the end of the third quarter were about 17 per cent above last year's level. But he said that the company expects year-end inventories to be in line with "anticipated 1975 spring season sales."

The nation's worst unemployment in the postwar period was 7.9 per cent during the recession of late 1949-1949.

He said the economy, which has been declining all year, will continue to decline through the first quarter of 1975, and then level off.

"We still forecast that by the summer of 1975 there will be an upturn," he said.

He said it is "too early to tell" whether it will plunge below 3.9 per cent, which was the record postwar economic decline in the recession of 1953 and 1954.

Yesterday, Treasury Secretary Simon told the Associated Press in an interview that the slump "might be longer than any of the recessions since World War II, but it's way too early to tell whether it will be more severe."

The longest of the five postwar recessions lasted for 13 months, from July 1953 to August 1954. The last recession, went from November 1969 to November 1970.

Mr. Simon said the U.S. unemployment rate—now 6 per cent of the labor force—will hit 7 per cent by late spring, and indicated he would not be surprised if it went higher.

The nation's worst unemployment in the postwar period was 7.9 per cent during the recession of late 1949-1949.

U.S. House Panel Blocks Bill To End Fixed Brokers' Rates

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The House Rules Committee today blocked, and probably killed, legislation which would end fixed brokerage commission rates by May 1, 1975.

The action follows strong opposition to the bill from the New York Stock Exchange and the Securities Industries Association.

There was also pressure from members to adjourn as soon as possible next month and not get involved in potentially controversial bills this late in the session.

The vote of the committee was eight to six against sending the bill to the full House. It had been approved by the House Commerce Committee in October with only a single objection.

There are other procedures for bringing the bill to the floor, but it would be difficult to do so with so little time left in this session.

A similar bill has been passed by the Senate, but both measures will die at the end of this session and will have to be reintroduced next year.

Rules Committee members said they had been contacted in the past week by representatives of the NYSE and the Securities Association urging them not to approve the bill. The chief objection was to the elimination of fixed commission rates, which would cause financial damage to the brokerage industry, according to the opponents of the bill.

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Coal Strike Concern Cuts Back N.Y. Rally

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—Prices closed mostly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today but a late rally gave way to concern about the continuing U.S. coal strike.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed with a gain of 5.32 points to 617.26. It was ahead 9.15 points at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues moderately outnumbered decliners about 785 to 545. Volume totaled 13.68 million shares compared with 11.3 million yesterday.

Analysis attributed the gain in part to rejection by the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee of most of President Ford's recommendations for cutbacks in appropriations in the year ending June 30.

Merkin & Co.'s analyst Charles Jensen said that anticipation of a coal pact approval by the miners' bargaining council helped buoy the market in the second half of the session and noted the pullback followed announcement that the council adjourned from an afternoon meeting without voting on a modified proposed contract.

The most active issues on the Big Board were lower. Among them, Genuine Parts fell 3/4 to 24 1/8, International Telephone & Telegraph was 15, off 1/2, and General Electric 35 1/8, down 1/4.

Oil service industry stocks were strong. J. Ray McDermott climbed 1 1/8 to 80 1/8, Schlumberger was 106 3/4, up 1, Halliburton 137 1/2, up 3/4, Veto 31 1/4, up 1 3/4, Reading & Bates 18 3/4, ahead 3/8, and Zapata 25, up 2 3/8.

In department store issues, Federated Department Stores tacked on 1/8 to 25 7/8, Marcor was 15 7/8, down 5/8, J.C. Penney 38 1/8, ahead 5/8, and Sears, Roebuck jumped 1 7/8 to 45 7/8 after a loss of 1 7/8 yesterday. The loss followed Sears' report of lower October quarter net.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1 to 62.31. Most active was Imperial Oil class A, which closed down 1 3/4 to 19 3/4 on volume of 121,800 shares. Analysts have noted pressure on Canadian oil company shares since Ottawa announced proposals last week that would increase taxes on natural resource industries and curb oil exports to the United States.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.68 to close at 60.02. In Chicago, farm commodity futures rose to limits on the Board of Trade in the last few minutes.

The announcement of a U.S. trade surplus tended to dispel any thoughts of government controls on farm foods, feeds and material which had a small, bearish effect on trading in recent months.

According to U.S. Panel's Report

Sugar Price Rise Benefits All in Industry

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (NYT).—A government staff study made public yesterday concluded that "all sectors of the U.S. sugar industry" have realized "very large windfall gains" from the recent big increases in sugar prices.

The study, released as the new Council on Wage and Price Stability, headed by economist Albert Rees, opened two days of hearings on the sugar situation. It did not attempt to fix any blame for the sharp rise in sugar prices.

Its author, Bruce Walker, of the council's staff, merely analyzed what had happened in various sectors of the sugar industry and concluded that all of them, including the growers of sugar beets and cane, had shared in the "much higher" profitability of sugar.

Other witnesses at the hearing included producers and refiners of sugar and both individual and commercial consumers.

Among the less familiar assertions and arguments that they made were the following:

• Carol Tucker Foreman, executive director of the Consumer Federation of America, said that a "gross mistake" by the Agriculture Department in January, which publicly predicted a one-

million-ton increase in U.S. sugar consumption this year, helped create the rise in sugar prices.

• Ellen Haas, of the National Consumers League, suggested that the council, which has no power to order any price cuts, determine what a fair price for sugar would be and publish that figure as a "guideline" for the industry and consumers.

Similar guideline prices should be published for other products produced by industries that are dominated by a small number of companies, as the sugar industry is, she said.

• William Quinlan, general counsel of the Associated Retail Bakers of America, said that many of the nation's 20,000 bakeries, most of them small, neighborhood businesses, were threatened with bankruptcy because of higher prices of sugar, shortening, eggs and other ingredients.

He asked for an emergency subsidy by the government to bring down sugar prices to consumers. Among the countries that have such a subsidy now, he said, are Canada, France, West Germany and Britain.

• Elinor Guggenheimer, who is the commissioner of New York City's department of consumer affairs, proposed that Congress repeal the tariff on sugar, which is \$26 cent a pound on raw sugar. "There is no longer any need to protect our domestic industry from import competition and such tariffs only add to our already incredibly high prices," she said.

Other causes suggested by one or more witnesses included the following:

• Speculation in sugar futures, which is less regulated than the market for sugar, and the Nixon administration had not opposed legislation imposing more regulation.

• Speculative purchases of sugar by Arab nations that are using the profits from oil to make additional money in sugar.

• Congressional refusal to extend the Sugar Act that, for decades, put a floor under the price charged for sugar in the United States by limiting the amount of sugar that could be imported.

• Profiteering by sugar producers, especially those who refine sugar from sugar beets, rather than cane. The refining process for beets is simpler than for cane, several witnesses pointed out, and the cost of raising sugar beets has not risen the way the world price for raw cane sugar has.

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Notice is hereby given to shareholders that the final liquidation meeting of the company will be held at 3 p.m. on the 16th December, 1974, at 37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, with the following agenda:

- AGENDA**
1. Receipt of the report of the auditors to the liquidation and of the liquidation account;
 2. Approval of the liquidation report;
 3. Discharge to the directors and the auditors for the period ending October 28, 1974;
 4. Discharge to the liquidators and the auditors to the liquidation.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting in person by producing at the meeting either their share certificate or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg or with Hambros Bank Ltd., 41, Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2AA.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates or receipts as aforesaid.

There is no quorum requirement for this general meeting and the resolutions to be passed will require the concurrence of a simple majority of the total number of shares represented at the meeting.

G. KIOES and E. LECUIT, The Liquidators.

GOLD SOARS—NEXT \$200? \$300?

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U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30
Wheat (No. 2)	bu	4.55	4.52	4.50	4.48	4.46
Wheat (No. 3)	bu	4.50	4.47	4.45	4.43	4.41
Wheat (No. 4)	bu	4.45	4.42	4.40	4.38	4.36
Wheat (No. 5)	bu	4.40	4.37	4.35	4.33	4.31
Wheat (No. 6)	bu	4.35	4.32	4.30	4.28	4.26
Wheat (No. 7)	bu	4.30	4.27	4.25	4.23	4.21
Wheat (No. 8)	bu	4.25	4.22	4.20	4.18	4.16
Wheat (No. 9)	bu	4.20	4.17	4.15	4.13	4.11
Wheat (No. 10)	bu	4.15	4.12	4.10	4.08	4.06
Wheat (No. 11)	bu	4.10	4.07	4.05	4.03	4.01
Wheat (No. 12)	bu	4.05	4.02	4.00	3.98	3.96
Wheat (No. 13)	bu	4.00	3.97	3.95	3.93	3.91
Wheat (No. 14)	bu	3.95	3.92	3.90	3.88	3.86
Wheat (No. 15)	bu	3.90	3.87	3.85	3.83	3.81
Wheat (No. 16)	bu	3.85	3.82	3.80	3.78	3.76
Wheat (No. 17)	bu	3.80	3.77	3.75	3.73	3.71
Wheat (No. 18)	bu	3.75	3.72	3.70	3.68	3.66
Wheat (No. 19)	bu	3.70	3.67	3.65	3.63	3.61
Wheat (No. 20)	bu	3.65	3.62	3.60	3.58	3.56
Wheat (No. 21)	bu	3.60	3.57	3.55	3.53	3.51
Wheat (No. 22)	bu	3.55	3.52	3.50	3.48	3.46
Wheat (No. 23)	bu	3.50	3.47	3.45	3.43	3.41
Wheat (No. 24)	bu	3.45	3.42	3.40	3.38	3.36
Wheat (No. 25)	bu	3.40	3.37	3.35	3.33	3.31
Wheat (No. 26)	bu	3.35	3.32	3.30	3.28	3.26
Wheat (No. 27)	bu	3.30	3.27	3.25	3.23	3.21
Wheat (No. 28)	bu	3.25	3.22	3.20	3.18	3.16
Wheat (No. 29)	bu	3.20	3.17	3.15	3.13	3.11
Wheat (No. 30)	bu	3.15	3.12	3.10	3.08	3.06
Wheat (No. 31)	bu	3.10	3.07	3.05	3.03	3.01
Wheat (No. 32)	bu	3.05	3.02	3.00	2.98	2.96
Wheat (No. 33)	bu	3.00	2.97	2.95	2.93	2.91
Wheat (No. 34)	bu	2.95	2.92	2.90	2.88	2.86
Wheat (No. 35)	bu	2.90	2.87	2.85	2.83	2.81
Wheat (No. 36)	bu	2.85	2.82	2.80	2.78	2.76
Wheat (No. 37)	bu	2.80	2.77	2.75	2.73	2.71
Wheat (No. 38)	bu	2.75	2.72	2.70	2.68	2.66
Wheat (No. 39)	bu	2.70	2.67	2.65	2.63	2.61
Wheat (No. 40)	bu	2.65	2.62	2.60	2.58	2.56
Wheat (No. 41)	bu	2.60	2.57	2.55	2.53	2.51
Wheat (No. 42)	bu	2.55	2.52	2.50	2.48	2.46
Wheat (No. 43)	bu	2.50	2.47	2.45	2.43	2.41
Wheat (No. 44)	bu	2.45	2.42	2.40	2.38	2.36
Wheat (No. 45)	bu	2.40	2.37	2.35	2.33	2.31
Wheat (No. 46)	bu	2.35	2.32	2.30	2.28	2.26
Wheat (No. 47)	bu	2.30	2.27	2.25	2.23	2.21
Wheat (No. 48)	bu	2.25	2.22	2.20	2.18	2.16
Wheat (No. 49)	bu	2.20	2.17	2.15	2.13	2.11
Wheat (No. 50)	bu	2.15	2.12	2.10	2.08	2.06
Wheat (No. 51)	bu	2.10	2.07	2.05	2.03	2.01
Wheat (No. 52)	bu	2.05	2.02	2.00	1.98	1.96
Wheat (No. 53)	bu	2.00	1.97	1.95	1.93	1.91
Wheat (No. 54)	bu	1.95	1.92	1.90	1.88	1.86
Wheat (No. 55)	bu	1.90	1.87	1.85	1.83	1.81
Wheat (No. 56)	bu	1.85	1.82	1.80	1.78	1.76
Wheat (No. 57)	bu	1.80	1.77	1.75	1.73	1.71
Wheat (No. 58)	bu	1.75	1.72	1.70	1.68	1.66
Wheat (No. 59)	bu	1.70	1.67	1.65	1.63	1.61
Wheat (No. 60)	bu	1.65	1.62	1.60	1.58	1.56
Wheat (No. 61)	bu	1.60	1.57	1.55	1.53	1.51
Wheat (No. 62)	bu	1.55	1.52	1.50	1.48	1.46
Wheat (No. 63)	bu	1.50	1.47	1.45	1.43	1.41
Wheat (No. 64)	bu	1.45	1.42	1.40	1.38	1.36
Wheat (No. 65)	bu	1.40	1.37	1.35	1.33	1.31
Wheat (No. 66)	bu	1.35	1.32	1.30	1.28	1.26
Wheat (No. 67)	bu	1.30	1.27	1.25	1.23	1.21
Wheat (No. 68)	bu	1.25	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.16
Wheat (No. 69)	bu	1.20	1.17	1.15	1.13	1.11
Wheat (No. 70)	bu	1.15	1.12	1.10	1.08	1.06
Wheat (No. 71)	bu	1.10	1.07	1.05	1.03	1.01
Wheat (No. 72)	bu	1.05	1.02	1.00	0.98	0.96
Wheat (No. 73)	bu	1.00	0.97	0.95	0.93	0.91
Wheat (No. 74)	bu	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.88	0.86
Wheat (No. 75)	bu	0.90	0.87	0.85	0.83	0.81
Wheat (No. 76)	bu	0.85	0.82	0.80	0.78	0.76
Wheat (No. 77)	bu	0.80	0.77	0.75	0.73	0.71
Wheat (No. 78)	bu	0.75	0.72	0.70	0.68	0.66
Wheat (No. 79)	bu	0.70	0.67	0.65	0.63	0.61
Wheat (No. 80)	bu	0.65	0.62	0.60	0.58	0.56
Wheat (No. 81)	bu	0.60	0.57	0.55	0.53	0.51
Wheat (No. 82)	bu	0.55	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.46
Wheat (No. 83)	bu	0.50	0.47	0.45	0.43	0.41
Wheat (No. 84)	bu	0.45	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.36
Wheat (No. 85)	bu	0.40	0.37	0.35	0.33	0.31
Wheat (No. 86)	bu	0.35	0.32	0.30	0.28	0.26
Wheat (No. 87)	bu	0.30	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.21
Wheat (No. 88)	bu	0.25	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.16
Wheat (No. 89)	bu	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.11
Wheat (No. 90)	bu	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.06
Wheat (No. 91)	bu	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01
Wheat (No. 92)	bu	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wheat (No. 93)	bu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wheat (No. 94)	bu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wheat (No. 95)	bu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wheat (No. 96)	bu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wheat (No. 97)	bu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wheat (No. 98)	bu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wheat (No. 99)	bu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wheat (No. 100)	bu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Dec	40.55	41.60	40.40	41.35	B48.55	B48.55
Nov	40.50	41.55	40.35	41.30	B48.50	B48.50
Mar	41.20	41.55	41.10	41.80	41.30	41.30
Jul	42.00	42.80	42.00	42.70	42.10	42.10
Oct	44.00	44.50	44.00	44.50	B44.87	B44.87
Dec	44.95	45.45	44.80	45.25	45.00	45.00
Mar				B45.80	B45.80	
Sales: 1,750.						

Dec 1953; Feb 1954; Aug 1954; Oct 1954; June 1955; Aug 1955; June 1956; Aug 1956; Oct 1956; June 1957; Aug 1957; June 1958; Aug 1958; Oct 1958; June 1959; Aug 1959; June 1960; Aug 1960; Oct 1960; June 1961; Aug 1961; Oct 1961; June 1962; Aug 1962; Oct 1962; June 1963; Aug 1963; Oct 1963; June 1964; Aug 1964; Oct 1964; June 1965; Aug 1965; Oct 1965; June 1966; Aug 1966; Oct 1966; June 1967; Aug 1967; Oct 1967; June 1968; Aug 1968; Oct 1968; June 1969; Aug 1969; Oct 1969; June 1970; Aug 1970; Oct 1970; June 1971; Aug 1971; Oct 1971; June 1972; Aug 1972; Oct 1972; June 1973; Aug 1973; Oct 1973; June 1974; Aug 1974; Oct 1974; June 1975; Aug 1975; Oct 1975; June 1976; Aug 1976; Oct 1976; June 1977; Aug 1977; Oct 1977; June 1978; Aug 1978; Oct 1978; June 1979; Aug 1979; Oct 1979; June 1980; Aug 1980; Oct 1980; June 1981; Aug 1981; Oct 1981; June 1982; Aug 1982; Oct 1982; June 1983; Aug 1983; Oct 1983; June 1984; Aug 1984; Oct 1984; June 1985; Aug 1985; Oct 1985; June 1986; Aug 1986; Oct 1986; 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Aug 2116; Oct 2116; June 2117; Aug 2117; Oct 2117; June 2118; Aug 2118; Oct 2118; June 2119; Aug 2119; Oct 2119; June 2120; Aug 2120; Oct 2120; June 2121; Aug 2121; Oct 2121; June 2122; Aug 2122; Oct 2122; June 2123; Aug 2123; Oct 2123; June 2124; Aug 2124; Oct 2124; June 2125; Aug 2125; Oct 2125; June 2126; Aug 2126; Oct 2126; June 2127; Aug 2127; Oct 2127; June 2128; Aug 2128; Oct 2128; June 2129; Aug 2129; Oct 2129; June 2130; Aug 2130; Oct 2130; June 2131; Aug 2131; Oct 2131; June 2132; Aug 2132; Oct 2132; June 2133; Aug 2133; Oct 2133; June 2134; Aug 2134; Oct 2134; June 2135; Aug 2135; Oct 2135; June 2136; Aug 2136; Oct 2136; June 2137; Aug 2137; Oct 2137; June 2138; Aug 2138; Oct 2138; June 2139; Aug 2139; Oct 2139; June 2140; Aug 2140; Oct 2140; June 2141; Aug 2141; Oct 2141; June 2142; Aug 2142; Oct 2142; June 2143; Aug 2143; Oct 2143; June 2144; Aug 2144; Oct 2144; June 2145; Aug 2145; Oct 2145; June 2146; Aug 2146; Oct 2146; June 2147; Aug 2147; Oct 2147; June 2148; Aug 2148; 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June 2181; Aug 2181; Oct 2181; June 2182; Aug 2182; Oct 2182; June 2183; Aug 2183; Oct 2183; June 2184; Aug 2184; Oct 2184; June 2185; Aug 2185; Oct 2185; June 2186; Aug 2186; Oct 2186; June 2187; Aug 2187; Oct 2187; June 2188; Aug 2188; Oct 2188; June 2189; Aug 2189; Oct 2189; June 2190; Aug 2190; Oct 2190; June 2191; Aug 2191; Oct 2191; June 2192; Aug 2192; Oct 2192; June 2193; Aug 2193; Oct 2193; June 2194; Aug 2194; Oct 2194; June 2195; Aug 2195; Oct 2195; June 2196; Aug 2196; Oct 2196; June 2197; Aug 2197; Oct 2197; June 2198; Aug 2198; Oct 2198; June 2199; Aug 2199; Oct 2199; June 2200; Aug 2200; Oct 2200; June 2201; Aug 2201; Oct 2201; June 2202; Aug 2202; Oct 2202; June 2203; Aug 2203; Oct 2203; June 2204; Aug 2204; Oct 2204; June 2205; Aug 2205; Oct 2205; June 2206; Aug 2206; Oct 2206; June 2207; Aug 2207; Oct 2207; June 2208; Aug 2208; Oct 2208; June 2209; Aug 2209; Oct 2209; June 2210; Aug 2210; Oct 2210; June 2211; Aug 2211; Oct 2211; June 2212; Aug 2212; Oct 2212; June 2213; 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Aug 2310; Oct 2310; June 2311; Aug 2311; Oct 2311; June 2312; Aug 2312; Oct 2312; June 2313; Aug 2313; Oct 2313; June 2314; Aug 2314; Oct 2314; June 2315; Aug 2315; Oct 2315; June 2316; Aug 2316; Oct 2316; June 2317; Aug 2317; Oct 2317; June 2318; Aug 2318; Oct 2318; June 2319; Aug 2319; Oct 2319; June 2320; Aug 2320; Oct 2320; June 2321; Aug 2321; Oct 2321; June 2322; Aug 2322; Oct 2322; June 2323; Aug 2323; Oct 2323; June 2324; Aug 2324; Oct 2324; June 2325; Aug 2325; Oct 2325; June 2326; Aug 2326; Oct 2326; June 2327; Aug 2327; Oct 2327; June 2328; Aug 2328; Oct 2328; June 2329; Aug 2329; Oct 2329; June 2330; Aug 2330; Oct 2330; June 2331; Aug 2331; Oct 2331; June 2332; Aug 2332; Oct 2332; June 2333; Aug 2333; Oct 2333; June 2334; Aug 2334; Oct 2334; June 2335; Aug 2335; Oct 2335; June 2336; Aug 2336; Oct 2336; June 2337; Aug 2337; Oct 2337; June 2338; Aug 2338; Oct 2338; June 2339; Aug 2339; Oct 2339; June 2340; Aug 2340; Oct 2340; June 2341; Aug 2341; Oct 2341; June 2342; Aug 2342; 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June 2472; Aug 2472; Oct 2472; June 2473; Aug 2473; Oct 2473; June 2474; Aug 2474; Oct 2474; June 2475; Aug 2475; Oct 2475; June 2476; Aug 2476; Oct 2476; June 2477; Aug 2477; Oct 2477; June 2478; Aug 2478; Oct 2478; June 2479; Aug 2479; Oct 2479; June 2480; Aug 2480; Oct 2480; June 2481; Aug 2481; Oct 2481; June 2482; Aug 2482; Oct 2482; June 2483; Aug 2483; Oct 2483; June 2484; Aug 2484; Oct 2484; June 2485; Aug 2485; Oct 2485; June 2486; Aug 2486; Oct 2486; June 2487; Aug 2487; Oct 2487; June 2488; Aug 2488; Oct 2488; June 2489; Aug 2489; Oct 2489; June 2490; Aug 2490; Oct 2490; June 2491; Aug 2491; Oct 2491; June 2492; Aug 2492; Oct 2492; June 2493; Aug 2493; Oct 2493; June 2494; Aug 2494; Oct 2494; June 2495; Aug 2495; Oct 2495; June 2496; Aug 2496; Oct 2496; June 2497; Aug 2497; Oct 2497; June 2498; Aug 2498; Oct 2498; June 2499; Aug 2499; Oct 2499; June 2500; Aug 2500; Oct 2500; June 2501; Aug 2501; Oct 2501; June 2502; Aug 2502; Oct 2502; June 2503; Aug 2503; Oct 2503; June 2504; 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O'clock

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Eurco Is Worth...

Nov. 26, 1974

Fr.	0.53120	Bengali Fr.	42.184
Fr.	0.74549	Krone	7.141
Fr.	0.53120	Irish £	0.537
Fr.	0.53120	Lux. Fr.	44.184
Fr.	3.17280	U.S. \$	1.222

ADVERTISEMENT

**INSTITUTO DE RECURSOS
HIDRAULICOS Y ELECTRIFICACION**

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
NOTICE OF APPLICATION
FOR PREQUALIFICATION

Notice is hereby given that the Director General of the Instituto de Recursos Hidraulicos y Electricificacion of the Republic of Panama will receive applications for prequalification at the Purchasing Department of the Instituto de Recursos Hidraulicos y Electricificacion (IRHE) at the Poll

Building at Justo Arosemena Ave. and 27 East Street in Panama City, Republic of Panama, from prospective bidders for the following proposed work for the Fortuna Project:

Construction of a 57 meter high dam of rock fill embankment (400,000 m3) with concrete slab on the upstream face with the appurtenant works.

Construction of 16 km. of underground rock excavated tunnels and penstock which includes: 6 km. of unlined 5.0 m. diameter horseshoe

tunnel, a rock excavated surge tank, 1 km, of concrete lined 3.6 m. diameter penstock and 4 km. of steel lined 2.4 m. diameter penstock and 8 km. of unlined 5.5 m. horse-shoe tailrace tunnel all with appurtenant works.

Construction of an underground rock excavated powerhouse with 400 m. vertical cable shaft, a 1,600 m. access tunnel and appurtenant works for two (2) 85 MW impulse turbine generators and future provision for one (1) 85 MW

IRHE intends to obtain loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), Inter American Development Bank and other sources to cover the cost of this Fortuna Project work. In accordance with the regulations of the World Bank, only proposals from bidders who are established in member countries of the World Bank and in Switzerland will be accepted. In accordance with the regulations of the Inter American Development Bank, only proposals from bidders

who are established in member countries of this bank and eligible countries will be accepted.

IRRI intends to call for bids from prequalified bidders for the work during February, 1975.

Applications for Prequalifications

Contractors with experience in comparable work who are interested in prequalification may apply in English, not later than January 6, 1975, giving the following information.

1) Name of contractor* (Individual, Partnership, Corporation Limited, Company, Joint Venture), date of organization, places of registration, official addresses (how long at this address?).

* If Joint Venture, same as above for each participating contractor and the proposed extent of participation in this project.

2) Performance history on work** of a similar nature during the past five (5) years, including:

Nature of work, location, name

of client (include representative and address), actual date of completion, scheduled date of completion, actual contract cost, bid price to client.

as If the work was performed as part of a Joint Venture the work to be described is that portion performed by the Contractor applying for prequalification. If the applying Contractor is a Joint Venture the work to be described should be shown for each member of this Joint Venture.

3) Sub-Contractors - Furnish information per 1) and 2) in proportion to intended participation in the work.

4) Resources:

- Equipment (age, condition and availability).
- Manpower (Skilled workers and technicians).
- Key employees (include curriculum vitae of experienced key personnel that would be available in this work and the responsibility).

*** Availability should include breakdown of equipment ownership by participating contractor or sub-contractor.

5) Financial and Insurability Condition. The following statements and references should be made by all the participating contractors or sub-contractors:

Financial statement over past five (5) years certified by independent licensed or certified auditor.

6) **Credibility Reference** (Better Business Bureau, Credit Rating, Union Rating, etc.).

7) **Other information** which will aid in judging the contractor's qualifications.

Applicants will be advised if they do or do not qualify to bid for the Fortuna Project work covered by this notice. Qualified bidders will be invited to submit bids.

Nov. 26, 1974

Fr.	0.53120	Bengali Fr.	42.184
Fr.	0.74549	Krone	7.141
Fr.	0.53120	Irish £	0.537
Fr.	0.53120	Lux. Fr.	44.184
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Financial statement over past five (5) years certified by independent licensed or certified auditor.

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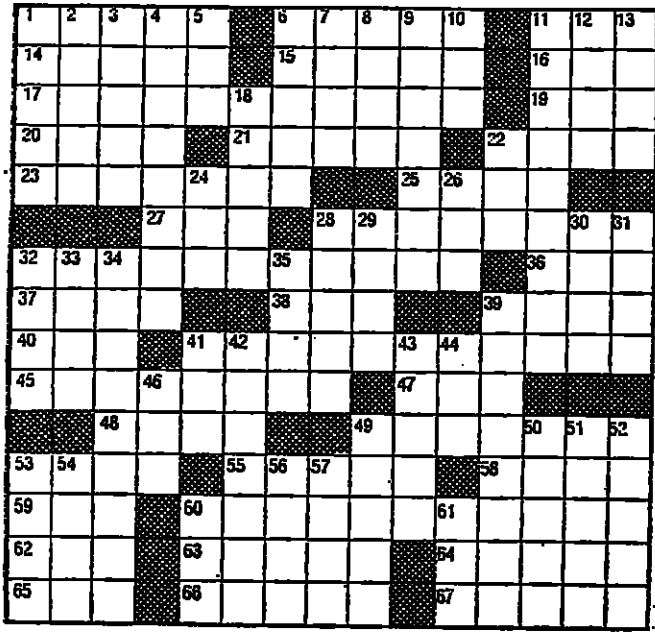
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CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Musical pieces
 - Rodeo item
 - Word of disgust
 - Arrow poison
 - Relative of onyx
 - Born: Fr.
 - Havana fan
 - Pinch
 - Australian gum tree
 - Doctrine
 - March creature
 - Like frozen peas
 - Traffic sound
 - Play by
 - Act of uniting
 - Example of
 - 17 Across
 - Sinking-ship quitter
 - Writer Kingsley
 - Oklahoma city
 - Swiss river
 - Rubbing oil: Abbr.
 - Example of 17 Across
 - Main and
 - Slippery one
 - Con (with spirit)
 - Ship-gangway handrail
- DOWN**
- Church corner
 - Dravidian language
 - Amoys
 - Armed with trash or ash
 - Example of 60 Across
 - 17 Across
 - Derby or stovepipe
 - Type of angle
 - Pronoun
 - Letter
 - Facing a glacier
 - Beings, in France
 - Drakes' companions
 - Mr. Heep
 - Tidal bore
 - Some homes
 - Winston or
 - Waiter
 - Displaced
 - Literary conflict
 - Drink on the
 - Ginza
 - Polish port
 - Poetic contraction
 - Artificial
 - High or low
 - Goddess of youth
 - Indian of West
 - Cubic measure
 - Potato or tamale
 - Jet
 - Cricket positions
 - Systems of self-defense
 - Algerian port
 - Excellent
 - Galle summer
 - Celebration
 - Moslem title
 - Salves
 - Ignoble
 - O.K.
 - Scrap
 - Something often read
 - Southerner's pronoun
 - Even, to poets
 - Long time
 - Wallace and Douglas
 - Abalone
 - "porridge"
 - ho"
 - Early laborers
 - Head or tooth
 - Rottendam's river
 - Sharp: Lat.
 - Stores Abbr.
 - Madison or
 - Thunder, for short
 - Indian of West



WEATHER

ALGAEVE	5	F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Shower
ANKARA	7	43	Cloudy
ATHENS	6	43	Fair
BEIRUT	20	68	Fair
BELGRADE	6	42	Cloudy
BERLIN	6	43	Overcast
BRUSSELS	7	46	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	8	46	Cloudy
Cairo	6	43	Variable
CASABLANCA	18	54	Fair
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Shower
COSTA DEL SOL	5	41	Cloudy
DUBLIN	5	41	Overcast
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	6	43	Fair
FRANKFURT	6	43	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Shower
HELSINKI	12	39	Fair
ISTANBUL	12	39	Fair
LAS PALMAS	28	68	Fair
LONDON	12	39	Fair
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Fair

MADRID	13	35	Fair
MILAN	3	27	Fog
MONTREAL	1	25	Cloudy
MOSCOW	1	25	Overcast
MUNICH	4	30	Cloudy
NEW YORK	2	37	Fair
PARIS	8	46	Overcast
PRAGUE	6	43	Fair
ROME	13	35	Fair
SOBOTA	4	30	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	1	25	Rain
TEHRAN	18	54	Fair
TEL AVIV	22	72	Fair
TOKYO	1	25	Cloudy
VIENNA	6	43	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	7	45	Cloudy
ZURICH	7	45	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

ALDOUS HUXLEY: A BIOGRAPHY

By Sybille Bedford. Knopf/Harper and Row. 769 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Stephen Spender

MOST artists are more interesting in their lives than in their work. With Aldous Huxley, however, one feels that the man somehow adds up to more than the sum of the writings; or perhaps that the writings can only be seen as a whole in the brilliant light of the character of the man. There are good reasons. I think for feeling this. One is that Aldous (as Sybille Bedford sensibly called him throughout her book) showed exemplary, almost incredible, courage in overcoming adverse circumstances. For this very reason his activities and writings are bound up with his efforts to overcome difficulties. In spite of that it is to say, perhaps because of the near-blindness with which he was afflicted at a very early age, he was superlatively well read, and acquired encyclopedic knowledge. In spite of—perhaps because of—his feeling cut off from other people, he struggled constantly to understand them, to improve himself so that he could give more and be closer to other human beings. In spite of—perhaps because of—his having by nature an outsider's satiric temperament, he learned to make love the aim and center of his life. Thus to read his biography is to learn a good deal about the art of living and, at the end of it, dying.

Miss Bedford's book is in no sense hagiography. However, saintliness was an extreme spiritual condition that interested Aldous, as was also its opposite, diabolism. He discussed both in "Grey Eminence" and "The Devils of Loudun." Meeting him when he was alive, and reading about him in this book, I feel that he sometimes himself, especially toward the end, attained a state of spiritual detachment which was close to saintliness.

Sybille Bedford describes Aldous as completely unneurotic. This seems an oversimplification. It is more probable that the family depressive neurosis, like his near blindness, was a challenge that he overcame with his heroic mixture of courage, intelligence and a sort of gaiety intensified to a spiritual radiance. If Aldous had—as many people thought—an aura of goodness, the light he shed was happiness. He was not self-righteous, nor a prig.

It was with the publication of "Point Counter Point" in 1928 and "Eyeless in Gaza" (1938) that a diary-writing, autobiographical character began to emerge at the center of his work who is making tremendous efforts to understand the "extraordinary" of life and present it in his fiction, and is at the same time in search of a philosophy.

Sybille Bedford has a grasp of the complexity of Aldous's life and works that gains strength as her biography proceeds. She does more than tell us a great deal about his activities, his friendships, his marriage, his books, his

Solution to Previous Puzzle

MALE RIDER SHEP
TOUCHDOWN ROSE
ANIS UP TO COIN
DISHING UP JUSTICE
ALLOUS FOMDA GREY
LOBE SPORES ZION
GIVE GRADUUS WINDS
GIVE GRADUUS WINDS
REWARD BERIC KEE
AVERSED JACK ADD
PIEL GOFESIASTRAY
SISS EDENIS GREIZ

Stephen Spender is the author, most recently, of "Love-Hate Relations: English and American Sensibilities." This review has been abridged.

© The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South demonstrated his skill in handling difficult situations on the diagrammed deal from a recent tournament.

South opened a weak no-trump, and West countered with a complex convention: Two hearts was "Broze" showing length in both major suits. Any other overall would have shown two-suited hands, while a double would have indicated a single-suited hand with the suit unspecified.

North showed game potential with a cue-bid of three hearts, and East carried on to four hearts. South could have doubled this, but he preferred to try for a vulnerable game rather than a modest penalty, which would have been 300 points.

In contract of five clubs would have been defeated if West hit on a spade lead. But that would have been decidedly risky, and he made the normal lead of a heart, giving declarer his opportunity. South won the first

trick with the heart ace after East falsecarded with the king. A diamond was led, and won with the king in dummy when West ducked.

This made it clear that West held at least two diamonds, and as he had shown major-suit length, it was highly unlikely that he had more than one club. Needing an entry to his hand, South led the club five to his ten, rumping the slight risk that West held a singleton jack. When this won, another diamond was led, and West had to take his

A heart was continued and ruffed in the dummy, leaving this position:

NORTH
♠ 9764
♥ —
♦ Q87
♣ A

WEST
♠ KJ853
♥ 972
♦ —
♣ —

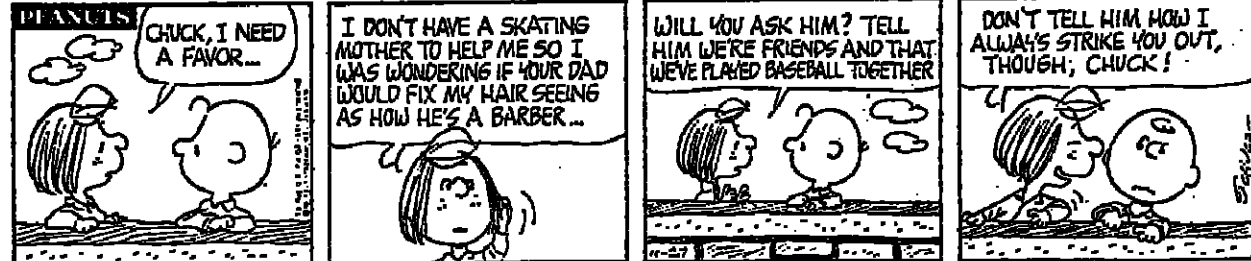
EAST
♠ Q8
♥ Q8
♦ J10
♣ J84

SOUTH
♠ A102
♥ —
♦ —
♣ K973

Now South was in full control, knowing all he needed to know about the distribution. He cashed the diamond queen, discarding a spade loser, and ruffed a diamond. Then he cashed the spade ace, ruffed a heart, and led the last diamond from the dummy.

East ruffed, South overruffed, and led his spade loser. His king-nine of clubs scored the last two tricks over East's jack-eight, giving him his game contract.

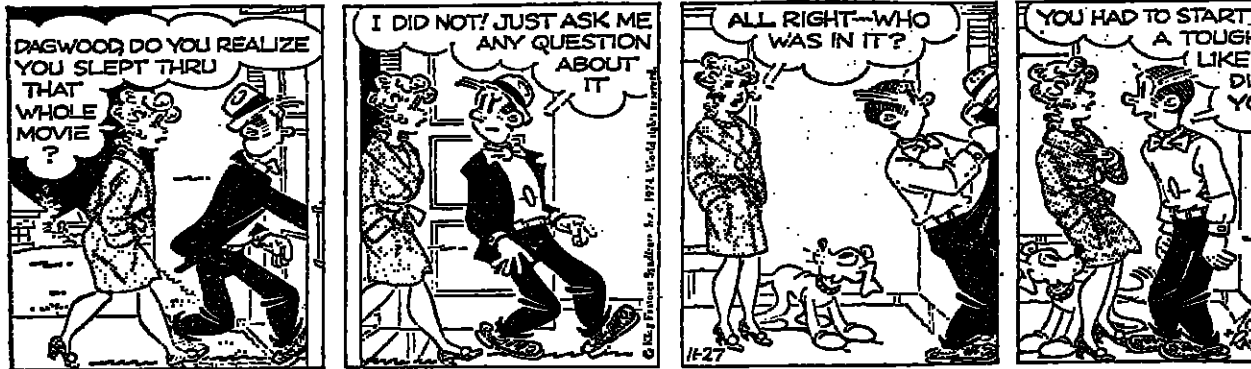
PEANUTS



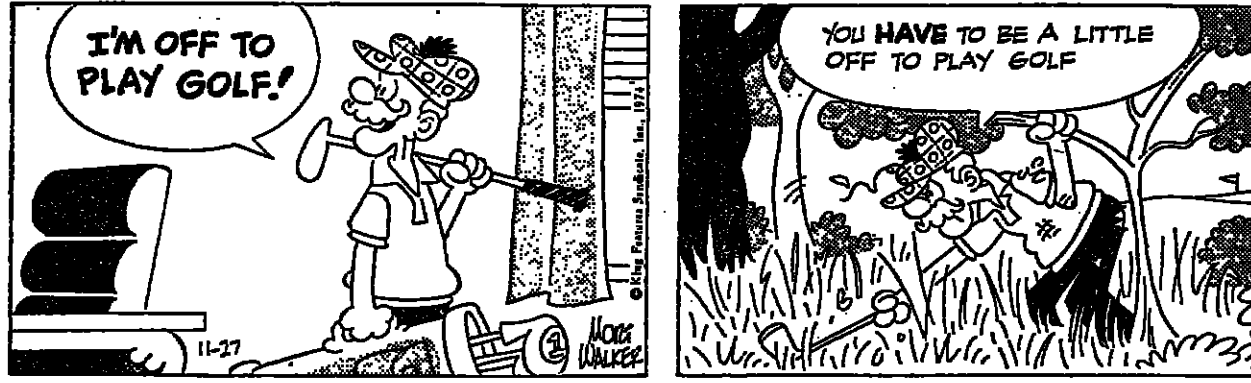
B.C.



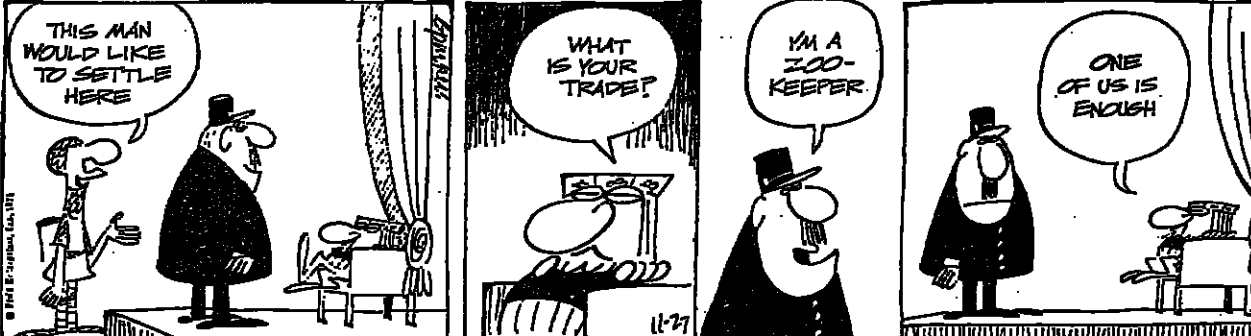
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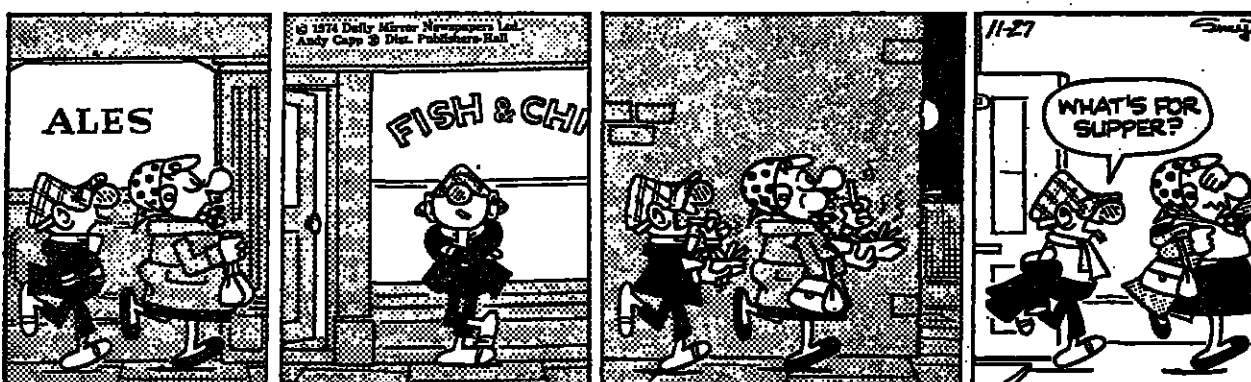
BEETLE BAILEY



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ALEXANDY CAPP



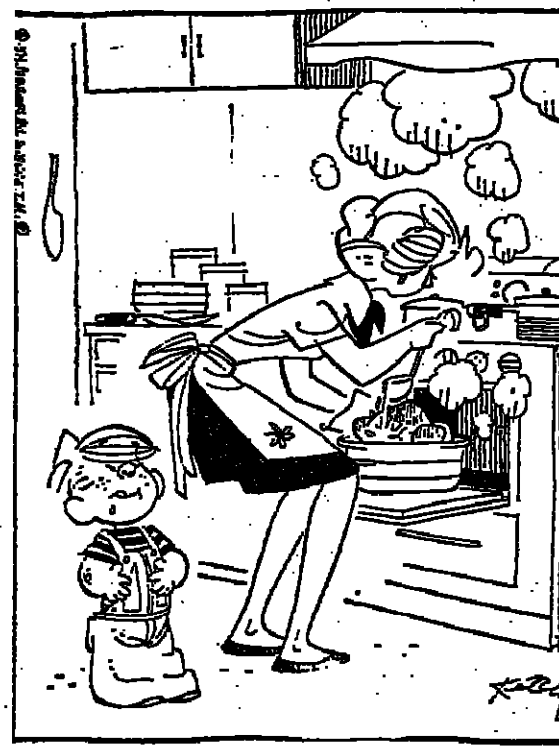
REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



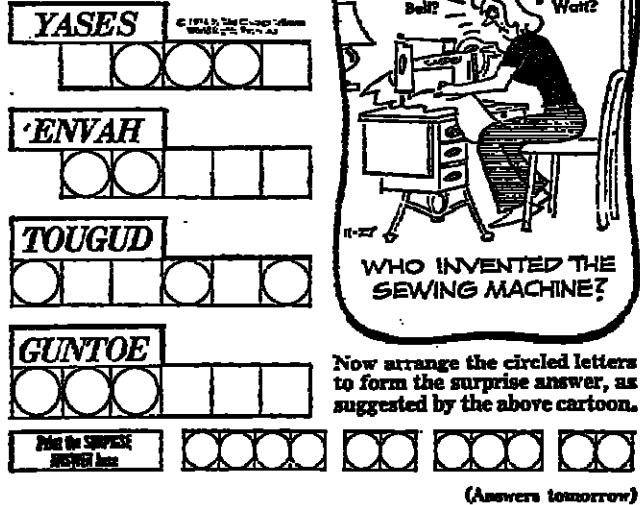
DENNIS THE MENACE



MMMM! MOM IF I EVER SAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO BUY A FIRST PRIZE... YOU'RE GONNA GET IT!

JUMBLE—The scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: OZONE TASTY COMPEL WIDEST
Answer: But capitalized by the Communists in Russia! — MOSCOW

Bradshaw Paces NFL Saints Loss

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Terry Bradshaw, in his finest game of the year, passed for 300 yards and three touchdowns and ran 18 yards for a third straight night in leading the New Orleans Saints to a 28-7 defeat. The Steelers, now 8-2-1 and 2 games ahead of Cincinnati in the AFC Central Division race, also scored a 94-yard punt return by Lynn Smith with 13:33 remaining in third period.

New Orleans, which dropped to 3-10, allowed the Los Angeles Rams to clinch the NFC Western Division title, scored on a 10-yard, 4-down pass from Bobby Fitch to rookie Paul Seal with 1:11 left in the third period. Bradshaw, who has been rotated with Joe Gilliam and Terry Ralston, was eight of 19 for yards and two touchdowns. He rushed nine times for 39 yards and a touchdown. Franco Harris exceeded 100 yards rushing for the 12th time in his three-year career with the Steelers. The 6-foot-2, 230-pounder carried 19 times for yards. "This Manning started at quarterback for the Saints but replaced by Scott with a late play in the first half completing only two of 10 for nine yards and being intercepted three times.

Storm Bottled Up

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 26 (UPI)—The Internal Revenue Service locked the doors today to the Portland Storm, the World Football League team, after the IRS said the Storm owed \$168,000 in taxes.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA	W	L	T
AFC East									
Pittsburgh	8	2	0	.727	224	206			
San Diego	7	4	0	.636	278	183			
Los Angeles	6	5	0	.545	181	211			
Denver	5	6	0	.455	183	211			
Indianapolis	3	8	0	.273	203	275			
AFC Central									
Cincinnati	8	2	0	.727	247	186			
Minnesota	7	4	0	.636	256	183			
Kansas City	6	5	0	.545	181	211			
San Francisco	5	6	0	.455	183	211			
AFC West									
Los Angeles	8	2	0	.727	247	186			
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NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE									
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